The Sydney Morning Herald.

"IN MODERATION PLACING ALL MY GLORY, WHILE TORIES CALL ME WHIG—AND WHIGS A TORY."

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
Sydney, Fifteen Shillings per Quarter. Single Numbers, Sixpence. Country, Seventeen Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter. Ten per cent. discount for payment in advance, and ten per cent. added if accounts are allowed to run over six months.

VOL. XVIII. WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1844. No. 2352.

CASH TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.
For one inch and under, Three Shillings, and One Shilling for every additional inch, for each insertion.

The only persons authorised to receive Moneys and Communications on account of the "SYDNEY MORNING HERALD" *(except at the Office of Publication, Lower George-street, Sydney) are* MR. JOHN HARRIS, *and* MR. WM. BALL, *Collectors, Sydney*; MR. JOSEPH HUNT, *Balmain*; MR. T. M. SLOMAN, *Bathurst*; MR. LABAN WHITE, *Windsor*; MR. HUGH TAYLOR, *Parramatta*; MR. A. W. LARYMORE, *Maitland and Wollombi*; MR. JOHN BROWN, *Campbelltown*; MR. JOHN COLEMAN, *Penrith*; MR. THOMAS W. PALMER, Deputy Postmaster, *Wollongong*; MR. ROBERT CRAIG, Cabinetmaker, *Goulburn*; MR. JOHN M'KINLAY, Postmaster, *Cassilis and Merton*; MR. JOHN GRAY *Queanbeyan*; MR. THOMAS HOPE, Deputy Postmaster, *Singleton and Jerry's Plains*; MR. WILLIAM PRITCHARD, Deputy Postmaster, *Liverpool*; , *Berrima*; MR. ROBERT DAVISON, *for the District of Yass*; MR. THOMAS DOWSE, *Moreton Bay*; MR. JOHN HOULDING, Postmaster, *Raymond Terrace*; MR. PIERCE HEGARTY, *Muswellbrook*; MR. HORATIO TOZER, *Port Macquarie*; MR. HENRY ALDERSON, *Clarence River*; MR. JOSEPH LLOYD, *Port Phillip*; CAPTAIN THOM, *Launceston and Van Diemen's Land*; MR. WILLIAM BARNERD RHODES, *Wellington, for Port Nicholson and Cook's Straits, New Zealand who are provided with Printed Receipts, with the written signatures of* "KEMP AND FAIRFAX," *who hereby give Notice that no other will be acknowledged for debts accruing from January 1, 1841.*

The "SYDNEY MORNING HERALD" *is Published every Morning (Sundays excepted); and the Quarters end the 31st March, 30th June, 30th September, and 31st December; at which periods* ONLY *can Subscribers decline by giving Notice and paying the amount due to the end of the Current Quarter.* ADVERTISEMENTS *must specify on the face of them the number of times they are intended to be inserted, or they will be continued till countermanded, and charged to the party. No Advertisements can be withdrawn after Eleven o'clock, a. m., but new ones will be received until Nine o'clock in the Evening. No verbal communications can be attended to, and all letters must be post-paid or they will not be taken in*

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE Subscribers to this Paper and the Public generally, are respectfully informed, that the following Rules are strictly adhered to;—

In Sydney.—No new Subscribers will be received without *one quarter* being paid in advance, for which ten per cent. will be allowed; the subscription in advance being 13s.6d, per quarter.

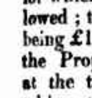
In the Country.—No new Subscribers will be received without *half-a-year* being paid in advance, for which ten per cent. will be allowed; the subscription in advance being £1 11s. 6d. per half-year; and the Proprietors must be furnished at the time with a written undertaking that all future payments, both for subscription and charges of advertisements, shall be made in Sydney, or by the hands of an Agent.

In all cases, whether in Town or Country, the names of persons will be struck off the subscription list, when the arrears against them have stood over twelve months, and proceedings for recovering the amount due will be instituted.

Advertisements must be paid for previous to their insertion.

In all cases of Insolvency, when the party is a Subscriber to this Journal, the name is at once erased from the Subscriber's Book; and if he wish to take the paper in future he must comply with the rule affecting new Subscribers, and pay in advance.

PARRAMATTA STEAMER *NATIVE.*



THIS swift and safe packet continues plying *at prices far below any other conveyance*, and starts with *punctuality* at the appointed hours.

From Parramatta, at 7 A.M. and 2 P.M.
From Sydney, at half-past 9 A.M. and 5 P.M.

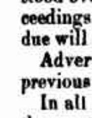
RATES.

Parramatta—Saloon, 1s.6d., Steerage, only 9d
Kissing Point—Saloon, 1s.; Steerage, 6d.
Bedlam Ferry—Saloon, 9d.; Steerage, 6d.

No charge for passengers' baggage; parcels, 6d. each, which can be booked, together with any light freight, at Kellick's Wharf, next to the Hunter River Steam Company.

Passengers by this favourite steam-packet are reminded that she is the only vessel that does not subject them to the delay and inconvenience of stopping at Redbank, as from her size and light draft of water, she is able to proceed to the town at all states of the tide. 6877

CHEAP AND SUPERIOR TRAVELLING TO PARRAMATTA, BY THE



FIRST Class Steamers *EMU and COMET.* Fares reduced in the fore-cabin to ONE SHILLING. From Parramatta at half-past seven, a.m.; twelve, noon; and half-past four, p.m. From the Commercial Wharf at nine, a.m.; twelve, noon; and half-past four, p.m.

JAMES PATERSON, Manager.

N.B. Steamers for pleasure parties or for towing, at moderate charges. 6808

STEAM TO MORETON BAY.

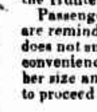


THE *SOVEREIGN*, steamer, Henry Cape, Commander, will leave Sydney for Brisbane on Wednesday next, at 5 o'clock.

FRANCIS CLARKE, Manager.

Hunter River Steam Navigation Company, Sydney, November 25. 7080

FOR MELBOURNE.



THE PACKET - BRIG *CHRISTINA*, W. H. Saunders, master, will sail for the above port on Saturday next, For freight or passage apply on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf, or at the office of

A. B. SMITH AND CO., Sussex street.

November 23. 7057

FOR THE BAY OF ISLANDS AND AUCKLAND, VIA TAHITI.



THE FINE SCHOONER *Countess of Wilton*, 145 tons, George Bowles, Commander, will meet with early despatch. For freight or passage apply to the Commander, on board; or to

CAMPBELL AND CO.

Campbell's Wharf, November 22. 6918

FOR LONDON.

FOR LIGHT FREIGHT ONLY.



THE FINE SHIP *Pestonjee Bomanjee*, A 1, 594, tons, R. H. Binnie, Commander. For freight or passage, having superior accomodation, apply to the Captain, on board, to F. Mitchell and Co., or to

J. B. METCALFE.

November 7. 6205

FOR LONDON.

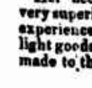


THE first-class SHIP *EMILY*, 448 tons, has most of her dead weight engaged, and will have quick despatch. For freight or passage apply to Captain Greaves, or

LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO., Agents.

7102

FOR LONDON DIRECT,



THE regular trader first class river-built ship *EWERETTA*, Captain Benjamin Darley, having all her dead weight on board, has commenced loading wool.

Her accommodations for passengers are very superior, and she is provided with an experienced surgeon. For freight of wool or light goods only, or passage, application to be made to the Captain, on board, or to

WILLIAM C. BOTTS, Wharf, Darling Harbour.

6986

FOR LIVERPOOL.



THE fine A1 British-built SHIP *GARLAND GROVE*, Captain Robson, to sail on the 10th January; has superior accommodations for passengers.

For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board, at Buchanan and Co.'s Wharf, Darling Harbour; to

THACKER, MASON, AND CO., Fort-street; or to
BUCHANAN AND CO., Lyons-buildings, George-street

6420

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

THE Proprietors of Stock in this Bank are requested to meet at the Banking-house, George-street, on Wednesday, the eleventh day of December next, at twelve o'clock, to elect four Directors in the room of James Holt, William Lawson, William Lithgow, and Robert Campbell, Junior, Esquires, who will retire by rotation.

JOHN BLACK, Cashier.

November 28. 7060

Commissariat Office,
Sydney, 15th November, 1844.

NOTICE is hereby given, that sealed Tenders, *in duplicate*, will be received, at this Office, until Friday, the twenty-ninth instant, at noon, for the conveyance of passengers and goods between this place and Hobart Town.

Further particulars may be obtained on application at this office; and no Tender will be received unless the above instructions are attended to.

6688 T. W. RAMSAY, D.C.G.

NOTICE.

A NUMBER of individuals interested in the removal of slaughter-houses and other nuisances, purpose having another meeting at Mr. Gray's, Light House Hotel, This Day, Wednesday, the 27th instant, at half-past two o'clock precisely, to take into consideration the steps which are necessary to be taken to have this matter again brought before the City Council, with a view to have these intolerable nuisances removed. All persons interested are therefore requested to attend.

Sydney, November 22. 6990

THE SHIPPING GAZETTE, AND SYDNEY GENERAL TRADE LIST.

THE Thirty-sixth Number of the *Shipping Gazette* was published on Saturday, and will be continued every Saturday afternoon.

Contents:— Arrivals and Departures of Shipping for the week; Coasters Inwards and Coasters Outwards; Imports and Exports for the week; Vessels laid on for England; the Shipping Intelligence of the week, including News from the Out-ports, England, Port Phillip, and Van Diemen's Land; List of Ships in Harbour; Ships Loading for England; the *Paterson*; the cutter *Trial*; the cutter *Mary Ann*, the *Louisa*; the *Mary*; Vice Admiralty Court—the ship *Jane*; Seizure of the brigantine *Hannah*; Sailing Directions for entering Port Otago, or New Edinburgh. Commercial Remarks; Wool Market; Quantity of Spirits and Tobacco in Bond; Australian Salt Beef; Australian Gum; Oil Casks; Tide Table; Table of Rates upon Vessels at the Port of Sydney; Table of Light Dues on Vessels entering the Harbours of Port Macquarie and Newcastle; Colonial Produce; Price Current; &c.

_ Advertisements received for the above till ten o'clock on the mornings of publication. Terms same as for the *Morning Herald.*

TERMS:	£	s.	d
One copy, per quarter	0	7	6
Two copies, ditto	0	12	0
Three copies, ditto	0	16	6
Four copies, ditto..........	1	1	0
Six copies, per annum	6	0	0

KEMP AND FAIRFAX, Proprietors.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED, TEGG'S COMMERCIAL SHEET ALMANAC, FOR 1845,

CONTAINING the usual amount of information calculated for the counting house and private families,

PRICE ONE SHILLING.

W. A. COLMAN, Bookseller and Stationer,
485, George-street, opposite the Military Barracks. 6985

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BOOK AND JOB PRINTING,

PERFORMED with accuracy and despatch, at low prices, by

KEMP AND FAIRFAX

THE *ENGLISHMAN* (Calcutta newspaper), of the 27th July, has been borrowed from the *Herald* Office, and not returned. It is particularly wanted, and the person in whose possession it may be is requested to send it to the Office.

SURGEON-DENTIST.

MR. BELISARIO, Spring-street, can be consulted daily on all diseases of the Teeth, Gums, &c.

Every description of Artificial Teeth prepared on the most approved principle. Terms moderate. 6982

A CERTAIN FORTUNE FOR A STEADY FAMILY MAN.

THAT beautifully situated Tavern at Kissing Point, directly on the banks of the Parramatta River, where all passengers land from the steamers hourly.

The good-will, license, lease, &c., of the above first-rate house of business to be disposed of, in consequence of the present occupier being called away on urgent business elsewhere. For full particulars early application is necessary, if by letter post paid, to

HENRY FISHER, City Depôt,
Corner of King and George streets.

November 25. 7078

NOTICE TO PUBLICANS AND OTHERS

TO BE DISPOSED OF, the good-will and license of the public-house, now in full trade, and known as the Young Prince of Wales, York-street. The house contains eleven rooms, with kitchen and cellar; also, a well enclosed yard and stabling, the fixtures, furniture, and stock, to be taken at a valuation, and possession given upon the 1st January, 1845, the proprietor being about to retire to the interior about that time. For particulars apply to the proprietor, on the premises. 6243

BATHURST.

THE KILLOSHIEL BREWERY being now in full operation, the inhabitants can be supplied with ALE made entirely from malt and hops.

PRICE:—	£	s.	d.
Per hogshead	3	5	0
Per barrel	2	5	0
10 to 20 gallons, per gallon....	0	2	3
2 to 9 gallons, per gallon......	0	2	6

The empty hogsheads and barrels to be returned; and casks must be provided by the purchaser of any quantity less than a barrel until a sufficient stock are on hand.

Cash; or good wheat and barley taken in payment at the market price.

Killoshiel Mills and Brewery,
November 19. 7025

MANEROO. SHEARING SUPPLIES.

THE Settlers in the District of Maneroo are informed, that they can be furnished with all necessary shearing supplies at the Store, Boyd Town, Twofold Bay, at moderate prices:—

Tea	M'Manus's Parramatta Drays
Sugar	
Flour	Woolpacks
Tobacco	Sheep shears
Salt	Seaming twine
Soap	Boots and shoes
Soda	Blankets and rugs
Corrosive sublimate	Slops of every description
Hardware	
Earthenware	

N. B. Sheep, cattle, hides, sheepskins wool, or tallow, delivered at the township taken in exchange, the distance from Hibbert's being forty miles, on an excellent road. Every facility for the shipment of wool and produce by regular packets to Sydney. 894

BARK HUTS BOILING ESTABLISHMENT,

LIVERPOOL ROAD.

THE undersigned, having completed some extensive additions and improvements in the above establishment, is now ready to receive sheep and cattle as heretofore.

Apply on the premises; or at 1, Colonnade, Bridge-street.

JOHN HAMILTON.

N.B.—A fair price given for fat stock. 7039

TO WOOLGROWERS.

MESSRS. J. and W. BYRNES beg to intimate that they are the only parties interested in the conveyance of wool to Sydney, who are capable of affording storage in Parramatta, previous to shipment, and that they will undertake to convey wool (from their old established Steam-boat Stores) to any ship or wharf in Sydney, at the very low price of One Shilling per Bale, and every facility will be given, should the owners require it, in exhibiting their wool for sale at Kellick's Wharf, Sussex street, free of any charge whatever.

Return stores taken up at equally low rates, by their favourite steam-packet *Native.* 6995

CARD.

MR. CHARLES BATH,

CURRENCY LASS INN, GEORGE-STREET SOUTH,

GRATEFUL to the Public in general, for the extensive share of its patronage which he has received since he has occupied the above premises, offers his more especial thanks to those up-country residents, and those friends in his immediate neighbourhood, who have so uniformly and cordially given him their support.

Thus encouraged, C. B. has been anxious to add by all the means in his power to their further accommodation, and to render his services still more acceptable.

With this view, regardless of the unavoidable expense, he has enlarged and fitted up an ample sized and well proportioned room, combining all the comfort and general pleasing effect of a genteel domestic apartment, with the convenience of a public assembly room. It is furnished with an excellent and well-adapted piano, and is particularly suitable for select parties of private friends, no less than for the meetings of Committees or any other respectable assemblies, on public business.

C. B. has reason to believe that this addition to the convenience of his house, in its appearance and effect, approaches more closely to the truly English style than any other the City at present contains.

The commodious stabling and yard belonging to his premises, the moderation of all his charges, his determination to resist every allurement to be supplied with any but the best articles, and his undeviating willingness to oblige, will, he feels no doubt, ensure him a continuance and an increase of the public favour after the present announcement.

Sydney, November 23. 7032

PUBLIC NOTICE.

TO GENTLEMEN LEAVING THE COLONY.

CASH! CASH!

PHILIP LEVEY begs to return his sincere thanks to his friends and the public, for the liberal support he has received during the short time he has been in business in the colony, and begs to remind gentlemen and others giving up housekeeping, that he still continues giving the highest price for furniture, &c., which he will purchase to any amount for cash; and as he guarantees to give the full value, parties will find it more convenient and beneficial to dispose of their furniture to him than by auction.

Parties about furnishing will find it to their advantage first to pay a visit to P. Levey's furnishing warehouse, having a very large and choice assortment of handsome and useful furniture, &c., although at a considerable reduction, will bid defiance for utility and durability to any new furniture in the colony, as all sold at his establishment will be warranted.

P. L. must not forget to inform ladies and gentlemen leaving for England that the greatest and most varied assortment of curiosities are to be met with at his establishment. Observe

PHILIP LEVEY'S,
Furniture and Foreign Curiosity Warehouse, 528, George-street, nearly opposite the Old Treasury. 7116

NOTICE TO BUTCHERS AND GROCERS.

WILLIAM MARSHALL, Brass-founder, Sussex-street, opposite the Market Wharf, begs to inform his friends and the public in general that he has commenced making all kinds of brass bell weights equal to the English ones,—the best yellow brass; he will warrant them to be just by the city standard when delivered. All kind of brass work cast, cleaned, and repaired, on the shortest notice, and the most reasonable terms. The sample of weights may be seen at his Foundry, or at Mr. Spears's butcher's shop, Market-street West.

N.B.—All kind of weights adjusted. 7082

THE "BEE-HIVE" STOCK OF DRAPERY, SLOPS, AND WOOLLEN GOODS,

WILL continue to be sold off until Christmas next.

In future the Public will not have their time trespassed upon by advertisements from this house, but business will continue to be conducted upon the same equitable and economical system.

As this is justly admitted by every body to be the

LARGEST, CHEAPEST, AND BEST ASSORTED STOCK IN SYDNEY,

Country buyers and settlers, as well as private families, will find it materially to their own advantage to purchase at the "Bee Hive."

CHRISTOPHER NEWTON,

November 22. 7002

TO SETTLERS, STOREKEEPERS, AND OTHERS.

ROBERT BOURNE AND CO. have on hand a very large assortment of Slops, suitable for settlers and country storekeepers, which they are selling *at the lowest possible prices*, FOR CASH. Gentlemen's superior woollen velveteen trousers, 12s. 6d. per pair, usually sold at 20s.

R. B. and Co. have just opened one case of very rich Balzorine dresses, superior in style and colours to any ever before imported into the colony.

253, Pitt-street. 7038

GLENFIELD FRESH BUTTER.

P. J. CREAGH begs to announce that having contracted for half-weekly receipts of the above justly celebrated article, he is prepared to supply families with the same during the summer months, and only invites their inspection, feeling convinced that, as a matter of course, their approval must follow.

273, Pitt-street, opposite Mr. Uther's. 7024

ON SALE at the Stores of the Undersigned—

Manila and Java Sugars
Ditto ditto Coffee
Hysonskin and Congou Teas.

SMITH AND CAMPBELL.

Campbell's Wharf. 6004

NOTICE.

THE price of Coal at the Australian Agricultural Company's Colliery Works, at Newcastle, has been reduced, from this date, one shilling per ton. Price ten shillings per ton.

PHILLIP P. KING, R.N.,
Commissioner Australian Agricultural Company.

Tahlee, Port Stephens, November 1. 6008

SPERM OIL, per ship *Potomac*, for sale by

S. WILKINSON, JUN., Macquarie-place.

November 25. 7108

TO BE SOLD, 12 excellent Milch Cows, broken in to bail, and dropping their calves. Apply to Messrs. Monies and King, Charlotte-place. 6494

TO BE SOLD, OR TO LET,

THAT SPLENDID FARM on the Hunter River, situated at Jerry's Plains, and known as MARYVILLE, lately occupied by Captain Russell, containing 1280 acres of land; there is a neat cottage of eight rooms, stable, kitchen, dairy, laundry, stores, gighouse, granary, and a garden, well stocked with all sort of fruit trees, one large paddock for horses, well secured, one cultivation paddock about 90 acres, a fine run for either sheep or cattle, and is about 40 miles from Maitland, and possession could be given immediately.

Apply by letter, post-paid, to Mr. Richard Alcorn, Jerry's Plains, or to the undersigned.

ALSO TO LET,

A first-rate business house in the best part of West Maitland, and next door to —— Turner, Esq., Solicitor. Apply, if by letter, post-paid, to Mr. Ledsam, Auctioneer, West Maitland; or to

A. & S. LYONS.

Pitt-street, November 13. 6477

BATHURST.

THE Undersigned is a purchaser of Wool for cash, and no bills—and no half in property, and no "call again in a few days and I will settle with you," but cash paid down on delivery of the Wool to any amount.

E. AUSTIN.

Bathurst, October 28. 5892

WOOL, SHEEP FAT, AND SHEEP-SKINS.

THE undersigned are purchasers of wool, fatsheep, and sheepskins, in any quantities, for cash.

6295 J. T. ARMITAGE AND CO.

WOOL AND TALLOW.

WOOL AND TALLOW purchased, or a liberal cash advance given thereon upon the day of delivery into store, for consignment to Liverpool or London, by

BUCHANAN AND CO.

OFFICE—Lyons-buildings, George-street.
STORES—Darling Harbour Wharf, late Gosling, Brown, and Co.'s. 3718

THE undersigned are purchasers of WOOL and TALLOW, or will make advances on consignments to their friends in London, Messrs. Parbury, Thacker, and Co.

6148 LAMB AND PARBURY.

THE Undersigned are purchasers of Wool, Oil, and Tallow, or will make advances on Consignments to their Correspondents in London, Messrs Cruikshank, Melville, and Co.

5327 R. RAMSAY, SEN., AND CO.

THE undersigned will purchase or make Cash advances on Colonial Produce, consigned to their friends, Messrs. D. Dunbar and Sons, of London.

SMITH AND CAMPBELL,

5758 Campbell's Wharf.

THE undersigned will purchase for cash, or advance on WOOL, OIL, TALLOW, or other colonial produce, consigned for sale to their correspondents in London, Messrs. Magniac, Jardine, and Co.

THACKER, MASON, AND CO.,

5862 Fort-street.

THE undersigned affords liberal advances, as usual, on Wool and other produce, consigned to him for sale by his correspondents, Messrs. Ellis, Kinnear, and Co., in London.

WILLIAM C. BOTTS,
Wharf, Darling Harbour

November 22. 6969

WOOL.

THE undersigned are Cash buyers of wool.

SWAIN, WEBBS, AND CO.,

184 Harrington-street Church-hill.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

THE following Goods having remained in Moore's Bonded Warehouses beyond the time prescribed by law, and greatly deteriorated in value, the proprietors of the Stores not being able otherwise to ascertain the holders of the Certificates, hereby give notice, that unless the Rent and Charges due upon them be discharged, or arrangements made for their longer continuance in Store, within thirty days from this date, they will be disposed of by public sale, in order to liquidate the same.

H&Co	1 case cigars, *Lady of the Lake*, were bonded, 29th May, 1835.
H&Co	6 cases liqueurs, *Marquis Hastings*, 13th February, 1838.
TG&Co	1 puncheon rum, *British Sovereign*, 5th June, 1838.
B&Co	1 hogshead rum, *Jane*, 8th June, 1838.
FP	1 hogshead rum, *Abel Gower*, 5th November, 1838.
RD	2 hogsheads arrack, *Waverly*, 19th December, 1838.
H&Co	6 cases cigars, *Euphrates*, 30th December, 1838.
A&SL	1 barrel gin, *Hope*, 27th May, 1837.
WCB	15 cases gin, *Mary Ann*, 18th May, 1838.
RH&Co	11 barrels gin, *North Briton*, 12th January, 1839.
TG&Co	1 puncheon rum, *Mary Ann*, 12th February, 1839.
TG&Co	4 tierces tobacco, *Mary Ann*, 12th February, 1839.
RCJ&Co	1 hogshead arrack, *Sarah and Elizabeth*, 11th March, 1839.
RD	1 hogshead arrack, *Orwell*, 26th March, 1839
RH&Co	1 hogshead brandy, *Midlothian*, 30th July, 1839.
RH&Co	2 cases gin, *Midlothian*, 30th July, 1839.
MB&Co	2 cases cigars, *Susan*, 29th October, 1839.
GP&Co	6 cases cigars, *Regia*, 9th October, 1839.
K&Co	1 keg tobacco, *Tybee*, 9th October, 1839.
PL conjoined	3 cases brandy, *Juliet*, 10th January, 1840.
P "	6 hogsheads rum, *Briton*, 25th January, 1840.
IS	1 case cigars, *Jewess*, 10th January 1840.
PL conjoined	3 hogsheads gin, *Jane Blain*, 5th February, 1840.
RD	18 kegs tobacco, *Tamar*, 2nd March, 1840.
RCJ&Co	1 hogshead arrack, *Anna Watson*, 20th March, 1840.
W&Co	1 package tobacco, *John Barry* 24th March, 1840.
D&Co	4 pipes rum, *Renown*, 27th March, 1840.
TS&Co	2 cases snuff, *Acasta*, 8th April, 1840.
RA	25 bales tobacco, *Whitby*, 30th April, 1840.
CFO	200 bales tobacco, *Hero*, 30th April, 1840.
AMG	22 cases gin, *Courier*, 26th May, 1840.
	158 half cases gin, *Courier*, 26th May, 1840.
MB&Co	2 tierces tobacco, *Lord Eldon*, 26th November, 1840
K&Co	14 kegs tobacco, *Morrison*, 27th June, 1840
AS	19 tierces tobacco, *England*, 30th June, 1840
TG&Co	1 hogshead brandy, *Coromandel*, 4th July, 1840
HF	6 tierces tobacco, *Esther*, 4th July, 1840
McD&Co	4 hogsheads rum, *Broxbornebury*, 2nd July, 1840
CFW	1 hogshead brandy, *Broxbornebury* 2nd July, 1840
MB&Co	2 hogsheads rum, *Marmion*, 2nd July, 1840
TS&Co	4 hogsheads gin, *Marmion*, 2nd July, 1840.
TS&C	6 barrels gin, *Marmion*, 2nd July, 1840.
PL conjoined	7 tierces tobacco, *Esther*, 9th July, 1840
D&Co	2 leaguers arrack, *Hebe*, 21st July, 1840
D&Co	9 hogsheads arrack, *Hebe*, 21st July, 1840
D&Co	11 hogsheads brandy, *St. George*, 29th July, 1840.
D&Co	130 bales tobacco, *Hebe*, 29th July, 1840,
WW&Co	3 tierces tobacco, *John Renwick*, 30th July, 1840
RH	1 hogshead rum, *Livingstone*, 6th August, 1840.
PL conjoined	8 tierces tobacco, *John Renwick*, 1st August, 1840.
WW&Co	2 tierces tobacco, *William Money*, 10th August, 1840.
WS&Co	1 case snuff, *Ullswater*, 10th August, 1840.
WS&Co	1 barrel brandy, *Ullswater*, 10th August, 1840.
WS&Co	2 pipes brandy, *Ullswater*, 10th August, 1840.
RY&Co	9 tierces tobacco, *Saint Vincent* 13th August, 1840.
TG&Co	19 hogsheads brandy, *Emma*, 22nd August, 1840.
RH&Co	9 hogsheads brandy, *Eden*, 30th September, 1840.
TA	23 tierces tobacco, *Alexander*, 14th October, 1840.
WW&Co	8 cases spirits wine, *Alexander*, 26th November, 1840.
WH	96 kegs tobacco, 11th January, 1841.
	2 tierce tobacco, *Cicely*, 11th January, 1841.
RCG	5 cases cigars, *Diana*, 11th January, 1841.
HF conjoined	84 hogsheads brandy, *Orient*, 28th January, 1841.
WP	2 tierces tobacco, *Orient*, 28th January, 1841.
M&Co	1 tierce tobacco, *Amelia*, 8th March, 1841.
K&Co	1 keg tobacco, *Albree*, 18th March, 1841.
SL	1 barrel gin, *Eliza Stewart*, 3rd April, 1841.
"	4 cases gin, *Eliza Stewart*, 3rd April, 1841.
CWR	25 kegs tobacca, *Chilmark*, 14th April, 1841.
"	103 half-kegs tobacco, *Chilmark*, 14th April, 1841.
HM conjoined	6 kegs tobacco, *Venice*, 26th May, 1841.
K&C	8 kegs tobacco, *Black Warrior*, 24th July, 1841.
R&Y	4 hogsheads gin, *Saint Vincent*, 13th August, 1840.
"	1 hogshead rum, *William Woolley*, 27th October, 1840.
HM conjoined	3 hogsheads brandy, *Posthumous*, 10th February, 1841.
R&Y	23 pipes gin, *Caledonia*, 5th March, 1841.

JAMES COMRIE, Manager.

Miller's Point Wharf, late Moore's, Sydney, 2nd November. 6036

£2000, £800, £250, £100,

TO BE lent on approved *City* Properties. Apply to Messrs. Monies and King, Charlotte-place. 6493

NOTICE.

I HEREBY caution the public against giving credit to my wife, Catherine Guise, or receiving any orders drawn on my account, as I will not be answerable for any debts that she may contract, or any other person, without my written order.

WILLIAM GUISE, Bywong, Gundaroo

November 19. 6850

WANTED, by the undersigned, ten or twenty thousand Sheep, on halves of increase and wool, either with or without stations. Apply (if by letter, post paid,) at Wollombi; or at Petty's Hotel, Sydney.

RICHARD A. WISEMAN.

Wollombi, August 1. 1539

WANTS a Situation, as Housekeeper, Cook, &c., to a gentleman or tradesman, or to assist in any business if required. Can give undeniable proofs of character. Apply to A. B., Mr. Linches, Hunter-street, opposite Davy's Brush Store; if by letter, paid. 7035

£2 REWARD.

STOLEN or Strayed, from the Station of the undersigned, about the month of August last,

A DARK - BROWN HORSE,

branded I.R. on the off shoulder, rising eight years of age; has a long switch tail, and a visible mark from an injury on his fore leg;—and

A LARGE CHESTNUT MARE,

branded TA on near shoulder, rising five years of age; has a short switch tail.

The above horses having been taken from my station, at the Lower Murrumbidgee, in the district of Lachlan, and not having since been heard of, £2 will be given to any person who can give such information as may lead to their recovery, on application to Mr. Samuel Turner, at the station; or to me, the proprietor, at the Hope Inn, Campbelltown.

ISAAC RUDD.

November 11. 6460

TWO POUNDS REWARD.

STRAYED OR STOLEN, from the station lately occupied by Messrs. Balfour and Irvine, district of Moreton Bay, a light chestnut MARE, branded B on the off shoulder, hind fetlocks white, white blaze down the face, has a lump under her jaw, switch tail, grey hairs in mane and tail. Whoever will return the same to the station of Messrs. Ferriter and Ubr will receive the above reward.

D. KELLY.

Brisbane, November 11. 7079

STORES TO LET.

NEWLY built Stores, in the centre of Pitt-street, admirably adapted for the reception and sorting of Wool, the upper floor being 70 feet by 22, the Counting House commands a view into Pitt-street, there is a two-stall stable, coach-house, hay-loft, groom's apartment, and large yard, all safely enclosed, the stores are covered with slates, and suitable for any business requiring room, safety, and a good situation. Apply to Mr. Uther, 274, Pitt-street. 7054

TO BE LET,

THAT Old Established House, situate at the corner of Sussex and Bathurst Streets, the "Sir Walter Scott Inn." In consequence of the proprietor proceeding to Europe, the above premises will be let; any parties who may be desirous of entering a steady and secure business in the above line, might find this an excellent opportunity of investing a small capital. Application to be made on the premises. 6073

TO LET, in a healthy part of the city, a large house of twelve rooms, with stables, coach-house, and abundance of good water.

Also, a small house of six rooms, wash-house, and well of water.

Also, a store jointly with large or small house, or separately.

Apply to J. B. Viles, Esq., Kent-street, Church Hill. 7122

TO LET, the second verandah Cottage on the Sydney Glebe Road, built of brick, and stuccoed with Roman cement; contains six rooms and passage,—detached kitchen and wash-house; furnished with grates and kitchen range; well of water, and garden ground. Rent £40 per annum. Apply at 361, George-street, opposite the Market. 7098

TWO Houses to Let in Liverpool-street, facing Hyde Park
One House in Bridge-street.
Apply to

6721 COOPER AND HOLT.

BROUGHTON HOUSE.

TO LET, at a very moderate rent, with immediate possession, Broughton House, on the Parramatta Road, four miles from Sydney, containing twelve rooms, with kitchen, offices, stables, and coach-house, and two acres of ground enclosed. The house is suitable for a large and respectable family, or for a public or private seminary. This property is close to the residences of Messrs. James Norton, Brenan, Mackenzie, Perry, and Campbell. Application to be made to Messrs. Stenhouse and Hardy, solicitors, Wentworth-place; Mr. Trood, printer, King-street; Mr. M'Laren, house agent, Pitt-street; or Mr. Hume, of King-street, architect.

Sydney, November 20. 6872

TO BE LET, on favourable terms, Lot No. 8, of the Nonnorah estate, at the Cowpastures, about 26 miles from Sydney. It contains 292 acres, is securely fenced in, well-watered, and adjoins the estates of Messrs. Hassall, Bell, Low, &c., and is part of the celebrated fat bullock paddock of Mr. Dixon. For terms apply to Mr. John Griffiths, saddler, Market-street.

N.B.—Parties, after this advertisement, running their cattle, or otherwise trespassing on the estate, will be prosecuted as the Law directs. 7034

SALES BY AUCTION.

PORT PHILLIP POTATOES, EX "CHRISTINA."

JUST ARRIVED.

MR. S. HEBBLEWHITE will sell by auction, at the Flour Company's Wharf,

THIS DAY, 27TH INSTANT,
At twelve o'clock precisely,

Twenty tons best Port Phillip Potatoes, in prime condition, without reserve.

Terms, cash. 7095

"Every Man's Vote and Interest is now of importance."

CAMPBELLTOWN.

A SMALL FARM OF SIXTY ACRES, In four Paddocks, fenced in, with *COTTAGE OF FOUR ROOMS.* Let on a two years' Lease from the 20th of July last.

MR. STUBBS is directed by the Proprietor to put up to Public Auction, at the Mart, King-street,

THIS DAY, 27TH NOVEMBER,
At twelve o'clock.

ALL the above valuable Property, which is described as divided off into four paddocks under cultivation, fenced in, and, with the exception of a few acres, cleared.

Further particulars as to rental, &c., will be make known at time of sale.

Terms—Cash. 6791

TO GROCERS AND OTHERS.

MR. G. SMITH will sell by auction, on the premises of Mr. J. Noblett, King-street West,

THIS DAY, 27TH INSTANT,
at eleven o'clock,

The whole STOCK-IN-TRADE, consisting of tea, sugar, starch, blue, soap, candles, bottled fruits, pickles, sauces, blacking, box salt, Bath bricks, bacon, cheese, &c.

ALSO,

Coffee canisters, scales and weights, fixtures, &c.

Terms, cash. 7124

FLEECE WOOL, AND WOOL IN GREASE.

MR. R. FAWCETT will sell by public auction, at his Stores, in the rear of his auction premises, George-street,

THIS DAY, 27TH NOVEMBER,
At eleven o'clock precisely.

Three bales washed fleece wool
One bale in grease.

Terms at sale. 7111

TO PARTIES FURNISHING, HOUSE-KEEPERS, FURNITURE DEALERS, AND OTHERS.

MR. R. FAWCETT will sell by public auction, at his Sale Rooms, adjoining the Bank of New South Wales,

THIS DAY, THE 27TH NOVEMBER,
At twelve o'clock precisely,

One handsome pedestal sideboard
One handsome sideboard table
Telescope, dining, loo, D, and other tables
One very handsome secretary, set of drawers
One very handsome ditto, with cheval glass
Ten large office desks
Chefloniers, chests of drawers
Cane seated and other chairs
Horse-hair and wool mattrasses, straw palliasses, &c.

AFTER WHICH,

Table lamps, kitchen utensils, pictures, carpets, &c., &c.

Terms—Cash. 7110

TO BREWERS AND OTHERS.

BARLEY AND POTATOES, EX "GIRAFFE," FROM LAUNCESTON.

W. H. CHAPMAN.

City Auctioneer, will sell by auction,
THIS DAY, 27TH NOVEMBER,
At Eleven o'clock, on Fotheringham's Wharf, near the Patent Slip,

100 BAGS BARLEY
220 Bags Potatoes

Just landed in good condition from the *Giraffe*.

To be sold in lots to suit purchasers. 7070

CANVAS, OSNABURG, AND TWINE,

THURSDAY, 28TH NOVEMBER.

W. H. CHAPMAN, City Auctioneer, will sell by auction, at the City Sale Rooms, 514, George-street, on

THURSDAY, 28TH NOVEMBER.
At 11 o'clock,

Thirty bolts Aspinall's (of Scotland) assorted canvas
Twenty bolts Goodall's ditto ditto
Three bales Osnaburg wide and narrow widths
Three bales rope and seaming twine in 9 and 28 lb. bundles. 7133

REGATTA SHIRTS, BANDANNAS, GLOVES, &c.

W. H. CHAPMAN, City Auctioneer, will sell by auction, at the City Sale Rooms, 514, George-street, on

THURSDAY, 28TH NOVEMBER,
At Eleven o'clock,

Two cases silk bandannas
One bale regatta shirts
One case containing 10 Brussels wire ground lace flounced robes
Two cases containing 300 dozen nightcaps
One ditto men's and women's gloves
One hundred pieces jaconet
Thirty ditto print
Fifteen ditto drill
Fifteen dozen children's dresses
One case 60 pieces mousselaine de laine for ladies dresses
One case morning gowns. 7132

BISHOPGATE POSITIVE SALE.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES.

On the Ground, on Monday, Dec. 2, at 12.

MR. LYONS will sell, on the ground, at the junction of the GLEBE AND PARRAMATTA ROADS, (Beyond the Boundaries of the City)

ON MONDAY, 2ND DECEMBER,
At Twelve o'clock precisely,

THE REMAINING PORTION OF THIS VALUABLE ESTATE,
IN ABOUT NINETY ALLOTMENTS.
Plan on View at the Mart.

TERMS OF PAYMENT:

Purchasers under £50 Cash, £50, and under £100, twenty per cent. deposit, the residue by bills at two and four months; £100 and upwards, twenty per Cent. deposit, the residue by bills at two, four, and six months, with security on the property. 6171

PRELIMINARY NOTICE OF SALE OF 14,000 SHEEP, 3000 HEAD OF CATTLE, AND 100 HORSES.

In the Insolvent Estate of Charles Coxen.
By order of the Official Assignee and Trustee.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, in the early part of December next,

From 12 to 14,000 fine woolled sheep
About 3000 head of cattle of superior breed
About 100 horses and mares
With several splendid stations.

_ Full particulars will be given fourteen days previous to the sale.

Terms at sale. 5179

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.

November 26.—*Maitland*, steamer, 103 tons, Captain Parsons, from Port Macquarie, with sundries. Passengers—Mr. Panton, Rev. Mr. Purvis, and three in the steerage.

DEPARTURES.

November 26.—*Caroline*, brig, Captain J. G. Loten, for Launceston. Passengers—Mr. Patrick Cocherane and Mr. James Cook.

November 26.—*Mary Anne*, schooner, Captain Amner, for Launceston. Passengers—Mr. L. A. Moody and Mr. Edward Acres.

COASTERS INWARDS.

November 26.—*Young Queen*, 31, Scott, from the Paterson, with 1000 bushels maize, 500 bushels barley; *Tam o' Shanter*, 12, Brown, from Brisbane Water, with 2000 feet sawn timber, 2000 posts and rails, 1500 laths, 40 sheets bark; *Ocean Queen*, 35, M'Intyre, from the Richmond, with 20,000 feet cedar; *Sarah*, 49, Anderson, from Lake Macquarie, with 50 tons coals; *Henry*, 16, Brown, from Lake Macquarie, with coals; *Young Billy*, 18, Carbus, from the Hawkesbury, with 8000 feet hardwood, 20 bushels maize; *Neptune*, 15, Horpin, from Brisbane Water, with 3000 shingles, 2000 palings, 1 ton bark; *Rainbow*, 20, Settree, from Brisbane Water, with 65,000 shingles, 3000 feet timber; *William*, 14, Beazley, from Port Aiken, with shells; *Sophia Jane*, steamer, 156, Stericker, from Morpeth, with 36 bales wool, 33 bags barley, 14 casks tallow.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

November 26.—*Sophia Jane*, steamer, 156, Stericker, for Morpeth, with sundries; *Neptune*, 15, Horpin, for Brisbane Water, with sundries; *Sarah*, 49, Anderson, for Lake Macquarie, in ballast; *Henry*, 16, Brown, for Lake Macquarie, with sundries; *Emma*, 22, Johnston, for Kiama, in ballast; *William*, 14, Beazley, for Port Aiken, in ballast; *Lady of the Lake*, 20, James, for Brisbane Water, in ballast.

The schooner *Mary Ann* arrived at Port Macquarie last Saturday morning.

The American whaler *Potomac* is now anchored off the Dockyard.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA FOR THIS DAY

November.		Sun, rises	Sun, sets	High Water morn	High Water even
27	WEDNESDAY	5 0	7 0	9 42	10 6

Moon, last quarter, December 3, 12 m. past noon

The Sydney Morning Herald.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1844.

"Sworn to no master, of no sect am I."

REPEAL MEETINGS.

We are glad to perceive that the Right Worshipful the Mayor having been requested to call a meeting to sympathise with Mr. O'Connell, has refused to do so, the "object of the proposed meeting not being of a civic or local character." Should a large body of citizens request his Worship to call a meeting on any civic matter, he would, we think, be bound to do so, whatever his private opinion might be; but in all other cases he has a right to exercise his discretion, and in this instance we think he has done so most wisely. The only object in having the Mayor in the chair, is to give the meeting a civic character; to make people at a distance think that the citizens of Sydney as a body sympathise with O'Connell, and would approve of the Repeal of the Union, whereas, two-thirds of the inhabitants of Sydney in number, and four-fifths in intelligence and respectability hold opinions precisely the reverse, and think that the ministry were much to blame that they did not put a stop to Mr. O'Connell's seditious movements many months before they did do so. If a number of Irishmen, resident in Sydney, wish to express their sympathy with any of their friends who are "in trouble," whether in Ireland or elsewhere, they are at full liberty to do so, and while they keep within the law they will not be molested; but we must protest against the citizens of Sydney, as a body, being held responsible for, or supposed to approve of, their vagaries.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT.—Equity Jurisdiction.

Tuesday.

Before His Honor, Mr. Justice A'Beckett.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL AND ANOTHER v. LANG AND OTHERS.

This was a bill for foreclosure of a mortgage executed by some of the defendants, in 1832, to William Macpherson, then Collector of Internal Revenue, for the purpose of securing the repayment of £3300 and interest, advanced by the Government of the colony, for the purpose of completing the Australian College on Church-hill.

The Attorney-General, the Solicitor-General, and Mr. Broadhurst appeared in support of the bill; and the defendant, John Dunmore Lang, appeared in person: the other defendants, (John Piper, Thomas M'Vittie, David Ramsay, Duncan Campbell, James Smith, Thomas Browne, Thomas Cadell, and George Bowman), did not appear at all.

Mr. Broadhurst having read the bill, and amended bills filed in the cause,

Dr. Lang rose for the purpose of reading his own answer, but some difficulty ensued in consequence of his not having answered singly, but in conjunction with some of the other defendants. The opposing counsel however, agreed that Dr. Lang should read as his own the answers in which he had joined, and this course was accordingly adopted. His answers to the bill and amended bills were very lengthy; but it appeared that all the material facts stated in such bills were admitted, the defence resting mainly upon the plea, that the Act of Council passed to enable the trustees of the Scots Church to execute this mortgage was not properly in force at the time such mortgage was executed, inasmuch as it contained a clause by which it was withheld from operation until the approbation of the Crown should have been obtained, which did not appear to have been the case at the time in question. The answer of Dr. Lang also set forth, that at interviews which he had himself had with Lord Goderich and Sir James Graham, he had been led to believe that the advance which had thus been made for the purposes of founding an educational establishment would not be sued for by the Government.

Judgment was then prayed against the defendants who did not appear; and the Act of Council, before alluded to, passed on the 13th of October, 1832, was put in evidence, as well as the notification in July, 1834, in the *Government Gazette*, of its approval by the Queen.

The Attorney-General, in moving for a decree against the whole of the defendants, contended, in terms of the prayer of his Bill, that even supposing the Court should be of opinion that the mortgage deed was insufficient to pass the legal titles to the property, by reason of the Royal approbation of the Act not having been previously notified, sufficient was proved to show that by the borrowing of the money upon the security of the title deeds an equitable mortgage was created, to which the Court was bound to give effect. In support of this argument the learned gentleman quoted a number of cases, relying principally upon the authority of Lord Eldon, as shown by some cases, in favour of the view which he, the Attorney-General, took with reference to the matter then before the Court.

The Solicitor-General followed on the same side, remarking, that the whole of the parties who could possibly have any interest in the matter, including the old and new trustees, and the elders of the congregation, as representatives of the *cestuique trust*, now before the Court, and the only one of them all who offered any opposition to the foreclosure, was Dr. Lang, who sought, without repayment of the borrowed money, to set aside his own deed, on the plea that in executing that deed, a breach of trust had been unwittingly committed. He (the Solicitor-General) contended, however, that Dr. Lang had individually no good right to do this after the admissions of his co-trustees. He contended also that the mortgage not having been executed until after this Act of Council was completed in every respect, except the receipt of the Royal assent, over which the parties had no control, was fully binding, and if any defect existed, the defendants ought in equity to be called upon now to make good such defect. It was unnecessary however to argue upon this point, for he maintained that the legal estate had been fully conveyed to the Crown, and no person opposing the application, except one of the defendants, who had never any other interest than a legal estate, the Court of Equity might fairly look into all the circumstances of the case.

Mr. Broadhurst followed on the same side, and contended that whether the trustees had or had not the power to execute a mortgage at the time they really did so, they had in so doing made a contract which in equity they must be compelled to carry into execution, when they obtained such power by the completion of the Act of Council, as was now the case.

Dr. Lang, in addressing the Court, began by disclaiming any desire of appearing personally before the Court for the mere purpose of making a speech, and stated, that his reason for not appearing by a professional gentleman in the usual way was, his belief that the prosecution on the part of the Crown was neither more nor less than a prosecution against himself personally, for certain acts in his capacity as a public individual, of which he was certain he could have given a satisfactory explanation if he had had an opportunity of doing so.

The rev. gentleman was proceeding to make some statement as to his own proceedings, when the Attorney-General submitted that no facts could be stated which were not before the Court in evidence, and his Honor decided that this course must be adhered to, remarking that the present case was not a prosecution for the recovery of money, which was admitted to have been advanced; but merely a question at law, as to whether the complainants should or should not have the benefit of the security which they had received.

Dr. Lang said, that his object in appearing before the Court was to show that the money advanced by the Government was advanced upon the understanding that if fairly and honestly expended in carrying out the objects it was advanced for, its return should not be pressed upon them, and that its appropriation had been really of that character.

His Honor said, that this was really not in issue at present, the only question being whether the security which had been given had been so given that it could be taken advantage of.

Dr. Lang said, that in this case his reply would be very short, in order to show that at the time the mortgage was executed, himself and his co-trustees did not possess the full authority for doing so, and that under such circumstances the defect then existing could not be cured by any subsequent proceedings. If in doing this he should appear to place himself in a false position, he must rely upon the candour of the Court to believe that if he had not been tied down as he was, but had been suffered to enter into an explanation of the facts, no such impression could possibly have been created. The trustees, it would be seen by the deed, had acted in perfect good faith, really intending to convey to the Government such interest as they supposed themselves to possess. The case, therefore, must be determined by other decisions relative to the powers of trustees under similar circumstances; and he was prepared with authorities to show that such trustees could not possess a power to convey an absolute title to property, as had been done in the present case. In support of this argument, the reverend gentleman referred the Court to the cases of Bowen v. the East London Waterworks Company, reported in Maddox's Reports, for 1818, p. 375; Ord v. Noel, reported in 5th Maddox for 1820, p. 438; Mitton v. Gilbert, in 2nd Dunford and East, for 1787, p. 162; and Wood v. Richardson, 4th Bingham, p. 174. The case of Mitton v. Gilbert expressly decided that the trustees of turnpike roads, being virtually trustees for the benefit of the public, were entitled to come in and plead that their former acts in executing a mortgage, or other deed of a similar nature, had been a breach of trust, and the rev. gentleman contended that an educational establishment being unquestionably as much an institution for the benefit of the public as a turnpike road, the principle laid down in this case was quite in point, for the trustees could have no other advantage than that of the public in view, and as far as he was himself concerned, so far from deriving any personal benefit from the undertaking, he had been involved in great pecuniary difficulties, and he was conscious of having dealt fairly with the government, in carrying out the objects of the institution, which, although like many others, it had been depressed for a time, bade fair to flourish as much as ever, and had already been of great advantage to the community, by bestowing a liberal education upon many young men, who had been sent into the various public offices, or fitted for the subsequent training of the universities. The trustees, although in a legal point of view they had committed a breach of trust, had, morally speaking, acted towards the Government in the most fair manner, and, being prevented by the forms of the Court, of which he was ignorant, from entering into the explanation he wished, he would leave the case in the hands of the Court.

The Attorney-General expressed his regret that the strict rules of law had prevented the reverend defendant from entering into an explanation, which he (the Attorney-General) was sure would have been very interesting—if this was allowed, however, he might be himself desirous, on the other hand, of showing the circumstances under which his predecessor in office had advised the payment of the money and the execution of the mortgage at the time such was done.

Dr. Lang expressed his hope that the Court would exercise the same control over the Attorney-General as it had done over himself: for if he had been suffered to enter into the explanation which had been sought, he could have shown distinctly, that he was free from blame of any description with reference to the circumstance the Attorney-General alluded to.

The Attorney-General resumed: That it was certainly "a new way to pay old debts," when one of the trustees who executed this mortgage, and at whose instance the money was advanced, set up a breach of trust on his own part as a reason for withholding payment. At all events, the money ought, in good conscience, under any circumstances, to be returned. The cases which had been quoted on the other side had no application to the present question, as all of them affected the interposition of third parties, and not of the trustees themselves; and here the only objecting party was one of the trustees, without the slightest appearance of support in that objection from the *cestuique trusts*, by whom the execution of the mortgage and the Act of Council passed for enabling the trustees to do so was wholly unobjected to. Feeling that the cases which had been quoted on the other side were not entitled to any weight, and that due consideration would be given by His Honor to all the circumstances in evidence, he would leave the case in the hands of the Court.

His Honor reserved judgment.

CAMPBELL AND ANOTHER v. MACPHERSON AND OTHERS.

This was a suit by Messrs. Campbell and Smith against the parties to the mortgage deed, which was the subject of the preceding suit, the object sought for being to have such deed delivered up to be cancelled, on the ground that the parties signing it on behalf of the congregation attached to the Scots Church had no authority to do so.

The bill and answer having been read, the plaintiff's case was commenced, but was not terminated at the time of the adjournment.

Court adjourned till Tuesday next.

Civil Side.

Before Mr. Justice Dickinson, and a Jury of four.

BAKER v. MOIR.

The plaintiff in this case is a widow, residing in Kent-street; and the defendant is City Surveyor. The action was to recover compensation from the defendant for breaking down the plaintiff's fence, and entering her close.

The plaintiff's case was very simple. The plaintiff occupies and is owner of a house in Kent-street; a few feet in front of her house was the boundary fence of her land, which had stood for nearly twenty years. On the 19th September last, the Superintendent of City Works, acting under the direction of the defendant, caused this fence to be pulled down, in order to widen the footway. This was the trespass complained of. The fence was afterwards replaced by the plaintiff, at an expense of £6, and there were stated to have been other expenses incurred. It was admitted that the case was not one for vindictive damages; the defendant had not acted maliciously or corruptly, but illegally. If the plaintiff had committed any encroachment there were legal modes of making her remove them; but the defendant had no right to act summarily, in the way he had done.

For the defence, it was contended, that as soon as the defendant was shown to be City Surveyor, and to have acted under the direction of the City Council, and believing himself, whether right or wrong did not matter, to be acting in his capacity as a public officer, the plaintiff must be nonsuited, as the defendant would then be entitled to notice before the action was brought, in order that he might, if he thought proper, tender amends. But there could be no doubt of his authority to do as he had done. The Corporation Act gave power to the Council to remove all fences which obstruct or encroach upon the streets, and also to give the necessary powers for the formation of streets. In pursuance of these powers, it was contended that defendant acted, he being the officer of the Corporation.

It was shown that the Corporation is cutting down Kent-street, in the neighbourhood of the defendant's house, to the depth of ten or twelve feet, leaving a bank or ledge only two feet wide in front of the plaintiff's fence. According to the plan of Kent-street, prepared by the Surveyor-General, and approved of by the Executive Council, in pursuance of the terms of the Alignment Act, it appeared that the defendant's fence projected into the street between five and six feet beyond the building line. Several of the neighbours sent in a petition to the City Council, complaining that they were unable to get to their houses; pointing out that houses and fences projected into the street, and praying the Council to take the matter into consideration. This petition was presented to the Council on the 9th September, when it was resolved that the prayer should be granted; and on the 13th the petition was transmitted to the City Surveyor, with a copy of the resolution of the Council, and a request that he would return the petition as soon as he had made himself acquainted with the contents of it. This, it was contended, was a justification of the defendant for acting as he had done.

A deal of time was occupied in proving the plaintiff's boundaries, but nothing turned on the point, it being admitted that the fence was beyond the building line as laid down by the Surveyor-General.

In reply, it was contended that there was not a shadow of justification for the defendant acting as he had done. If the fence was beyond the building line, the City Council had no authority to remove it. Since the passing of the Alignment Act no person has been allowed to put up fences beyond the building line, but those that are up must remain until they decay or are removed by the parties: and then by the Act the land is taken from the parties, and thus in time will the streets be made uniform. There was not the slightest pretence for the defendant acting as he had done. The City Council had not pretended to authorise the City Surveyor to take down the fence: the Town Clerk's letter could not be so construed: the petition having been referred to him, the proper course for him to have pursued would have been to have enquired and reported in what way the prayer of the petition could be best granted, and to point out to the Council that it was their own acts, their cutting down the street, that had caused the inconveniences complained of. Instead of this, urged on probably by some member of the Council anxious to please his own constituents, the defendant had acted in the illegal and totally unjustifiable manner of which the plaintiff complained, and for which he was confident the Jury would give her such moderate damages as would compensate her for the loss she had incurred.

His Honor said, that the title of the plaintiff to the land was clear, and it was also clear that the defendant had trespassed, the question was therefore what justification had he for acting as he had done. Did the City Council treat the fence as an encroachment, and in pursuance of the powers vested in them direct the defendant to remove it. He considered that a fence was an erection within the meaning of the Alignment Act; but then there was only authority to take down fences erected since the passing of the Act: whereas this fence was put up many years before the Act was passed. He was of opinion, therefore, that the Council had not the power to direct the defendant to remove this fence, and that the verdict should be for the plaintiff, with such damages as the Jury thought proper; and on this point he would only say he did not think it was a case for vindictive damages. With respect to the notice of action, he did not think it was requisite in this case. If a party is *bonâ fide* acting in pursuance of an Act of Parliament, and is guilty of an excess of authority, he is entitled to notice; but in this case, the Act did not authorise the defendant at all, and consequently there could be no excess.

The Jury retired for a few minutes, and returned a verdict for the plaintiff—damages £20.

Counsel for the plaintiff, Messrs. Windeyer and Hustler; for the defendant, Messrs. Foster and Lowe.

Three other actions were tried; they were merely assessments of damages.

Court adjourned to this morning.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

MR. GRAYLING'S LECTURE.

School of Arts.

The subject of matter and force with the changes resulting from Electricity, was continued on Monday evening.

Matter, by a rearrangement of elements, is made to exist in several forms; gases may be converted into solids; if for instance we put a small portion of chlorine in one glass, and a portion of ammoniacal gas in an other, and then bring the gases in contact, a white solid salt called sal ammoniac is produced. If, again, we mix together two solutions of carbonate of potash and of chloride of calcium respectively, the result will be a double decomposition; solid chalk, or carbonate of lime, will be formed, and the whole of the liquid will be absorbed.

If the two colourless solutions of iodide of potassium and bichloride of mercury are mixed, a beautiful deposit of scarlet matter will result. The solutions of bichromate of potash and of acetate of lead on being mixed form an orange precipitate. A portion of chloride of mercury, or calomel, which is a white powder, on being mixed with lime water, which is a pellucid liquid, becomes a black precipitate called oxyde of mercury, while the chlorine, with which it was previously combined, seizes the lime that was held in solution by the water, and the lime water becomes a solution of choride of lime. Mr. Grayling remarked, on making the above experiments, that although we reason on these subjects on the principle of affinities and attraction, yet in reality we are ignorant of the first cause of those powers.

In examining the probable power of electricity in governing the arrangement of particles of matter, the lecturer described it as being hypothetically termed a fluid, existing in every known form of matter in a perfect state of rest or equilibrium, and from which it can only be manifested by disturbing the equilibrium. The cause of this disturbance in the discharge of the electric fluid of the atmosphere called lightning, is the evaporation of water from the surface of the earth.

In the common electrical machine exhibited by Mr. Grayling, the equilibrium was disturbed by the friction of silk upon glass. Sparks of vivid light were given off, the light being occasioned by the condensation of the air from the rapid passage of the electric fluid through it. The electrical fluid was then made to pass through a series of letters composing the word "fire," which were cut out of tin foil, and pasted on glass—the word became beautifully illuminated.

The lecturer then explained that the action of the galvanic battery differs in no respect from electricity, except in the manner of bringing forth the fluid. In the case to which we have just referred, the electricity was produced by friction. In galvanism it results from the chemical action of dilute acid of zinc, or other oxydizable metal, which a connecting plate of copper transmits as a conducting medium.

The lecturer then showed the decomposing power of the battery. For this purpose he placed a solution of iodide of potassium with a portion of starch powder in a glass—no change had taken place in the composition of these elements, on account of the iodine being too intimately connected with the potassium to be disturbed without some superior agency; but as soon as the mixture was exposed to the action of the two poles of the battery, the iodine separated from the salt, of which it formed a component part, and seized the starch so as to form a new compound, the iodine of starch, which, being of a beautiful violet colour, was speedily manifested.

Bodies placed at the negative pole of the battery would be protected, while those at the positive pole would be acted on; thus, a glass containing a solution of the ferro-cyanuret of potassium was placed before the battery, and a piece of iron in contact with the negative pole was immersed in the liquid without effecting any change, but on placing the iron in contact with the positive pole, the liquid in which it was plunged became blue from the iron being dissolved. On the contrary, at the negative pole, a metallic solution would be decomposed, and the metal precipitated. By this means, the impression of a seal on wax, covered with black lead, would be coated with the metal previously held in solution.

Mr. Grayling then showed that by placing any metal between the two poles of the battery it was instantly fused. When on the contrary, a wire was placed in the form of coil it was no longer fusible; but a needle being placed with it was convertible into a magnet, by the galvanic fluid. He then exhibited a powerful electro-magnet, composed of a piece of soft iron, in shape of a horseshoe, coiled round with copper wire. When the two ends of this coil was connected with either pole of the battery, it became a powerful magnet, capable of sustaining or raising half a hundred weight: from which it may be inferred that magnetism was nothing but a metal with a current of electricity playing round it.

The time, observed Mr. Grayling, was fast approaching when the study of electricity would be appreciated as it deserved. How wonderful is the nature of that mysterious force which will radiate the only light that can rival the solar beam, disengage a heat that will fuse the most refractory metals, control and paralyze the muscular energies of the most powerful animals, suspend the force of gravity, and give motion to matter. How mysterious is that invisible power that can decompose the most intimate affinity at one point, and recompose at another: and lastly, how beautiful it is to contemplate this power as existing in some animals—for instance in the *gymnotus electricus*, as an offensive weapon capable of being discharged upon an enemy at will.—*Correspondent.*

INQUEST.

Yesterday, by ten o'clock, the Police Office yard was crowded to excess by persons of every class in society, anxious to hear the evidence to be given before the Coroner and Jurors, who were to sit in the Western Court Room, at one o'clock, to enquire into the circumstances connected with the murder of Mr. Thomas Warn, late a merchant's collector, of Sydney. By one o'clock the yard had become so densely crowded, that it was with the greatest difficulty access could be obtained even to the yard. About half-past one, admittance to the room was given to professional gentlemen, through the magistrates' room, and at two o'clock the main door was opened, and in five minutes the room was filled to such an extent, that orders were given to open all the windows and skylights, and in the mean time, the Coroner's constable opened the Court in the usual form; after which, the following Jury was impannelled:—Henry Smithers Hayes, Foreman: Joseph George Raphael, George Dent, John Isaacs, Samuel Folk, Henry Thomas, Philip Solomon, Matthias Hooper, Edward M'Encroe, John Ikey Kettle, John Fearnley, John Owen Glenham, Joshua Dickinson, John Henry Harvey, John Sands, Raphael Clint, Moses Brown, Jacob Inder, Edward Goddard, — Beattie, Joseph Walford, and Henry Ferris. The Coroner briefly addressed the Jury on the nature of the duty they were called on to perform, and concluded by stating, that he would be enabled to bring before them such evidence as would be very strong against some of the four prisoners then in the dock, namely—James Bidell, John Duval, Thomas Wilson, and Edward Turner.

The three first-named prisoners being foreigners, were severally asked whether they required the aid of an interpreter—Wilson and Duval stated that they did not wish any interpreter, but Bidell having stated that he knew very little of the English language, Mr. A. Cæsar, who usually acts in such cases, was sworn in to act for him; after which sixteen witnesses were called, who gave a lengthened train of evidence, of which the following is an abstract:—

Mr. Benjamin Simms, watchmaker, identified the remains of a human body then in a chest in the Police Office-yard as being that of Mr. Thomas Warn, by the little finger on the left hand being mutilated; he also knew a ring produced as being the property of the deceased, witness having repaired it; he also identified the chest in which the body was found as being Mr. Warn's property, as he had the same box when lodging in his (Simms's) house for several months.

Harriett Hodgkinson, residing in the same buildings as the deceased dwelt in, was the person who had last seen him alive, on Saturday evening, between six and eight o'clock; he was then going into the door leading to his residence, he had some papers in his hand and appeared in his usual health; between nine and ten o'clock on the same evening, the chimney belonging to Warn's rooms was on fire, and witness saw a man whom she could not identify on the roof; he threw a bucketful of water down the vent, which put out the flames and raised a smoke.

Constable Peter Thomson: saw the chimney on fire, and tried to find out the house it belonged to; but after going up three stories thinking he was at the top, he returned back, and on going into Harrington-street, he saw a man on the roof in his shirt-sleeves, but could not recognise him.

Inspector John Pearce: identified the remains as those of Warn, by the colour of the hair of the head, and by the absence of one of the joints of the little finger on the right hand. He knew that the prisoner Turner had been before the police about six weeks ago, and was then bound to the peace at the instance of Warn; previous to that deceased and prisoner had had a dispute about a case before the Supreme Court in which Louis Britton, now at sea, was convicted of biting off part of the deceased's little finger; the prisoner Bidell had admitted to witness that he was Warn's servant.

William Watt, labourer, residing at the bottom of Essex-street: saw Warn's chimney on fire last Saturday night, and recognised Bidell, the largest of the prisoners, on the roof putting out the fire; when he first appeared on the roof he was carrying a bucket of water, and having stumbled, witness called out to him to take care or he would break his neck, to which he replied there was no danger; after putting one bucketful of water into the burning chimney he returned to the window and got another, which he put after the first, and by that means the fire was extinguished. Witness was not aware whether the second bucketful was handed to Bidell, or that he took it himself. He knew the little prisoner Duval had at one time lived as a cook or servant with Warn; he knew Bidell was then living with Warn by seeing him go out and in to Warn's door.

Mr. Charles Windeyer, J.P., deposed, that he knew Thomas Warn, he applied to him in the early part of the last week for protection against a man who had been threatening him in consequence of witness taking some evidence of his (Turner) concerning Britton, for biting Warn, the latter stated that he had seen Turner coming out of a public-house with a short pipe in his mouth, when Turner said, "Come old chap, will you have a ball;" and on Warn declining, by saying that he (Turner) was a perjurer, the latter abused and threatened him, saying he would serve him out.

Cross-examined by Turner: Thinks it was Monday week when Warn came to him.

Turner here stated he had not seen Warn since he was bound over to keep the peace to him (Warn).

Ellen M'Carthy: knew Duval, he had been a lodger of hers, and had seen Bidell visiting him last Saturday night; the prisoners Bidell and Duvall, with Duvall's wife, went out about eight to make their market, and did not return till near eleven o'clock; she did not then see them, but soon after heard the foot of a person leaving the house, whom she supposed to be Bidell; she saw the prisoners Bidell and Duval, with Mrs. Duval, on Sunday morning at Bidell's residence, they were there at dinner time, and between four and five in the afternoon they were all in Bidell's yard; Duval's wife was at home from five o'clock on Sunday evening.

Mrs. Margaret Hogan, of Prince-street: saw Duval, his wife, and the prisoner Bidell, going into Duval's house at ten minutes past eleven on Saturday night, and about ten minutes after heard the foot of some one leaving Duvall's house.

In answer to a question by Duval, this witness stated that she was certain she saw him and the tall man Biddell, as it was a clear light night, and she had looked at her clock just as they went into the house.

Mary Ann Edwards, residing at the bottom of Essex-street: saw two men last Sunday night getting a black chest out at Warn's stair foot door; Bidell was there; she knew he was living with Warn. Bidell admitted through the interpreter the truth of this statement.

John King, a waterman plying at the new stairs, adjoining Campbell's Wharf: Was there on Sunday night about eight o'clock, when three men came, bringing a chest with them, and engaged him to take the box, and a man with it, to the North Shore; the prisoners Duval and Bidell were two of the men, the third was a man of colour, similar to Wilson; but he would not swear positively that he was the man. The prisoner Bidell asked what witness would take to land the box and a man on the North Shore; witness enquired at what part, and Duval replied any part where the steamer goes; on which witness agreed to do the job for two shillings; the box was then placed in the boat, and as Bidell was handling it very clumsily, witness took hold of it to help him, and then found such a smell coming from it as caused him to ask what it was, to which the tall man replied, "pork, pork." Witness's brother-in-law, M'Donald, who was standing on the landing on the stairs, said there was something wrong about the box, and witness refused to put off with it. Duval finding witness was not going to take the fare repeated the words "money, money," imagining that witness wanted his fare paid before starting. M'Donald seeing some wet on the steps, which had come from the box, said it was like blood; he dipped his finger in it, smelt it, and said it was blood; another by-stander, after putting some of the fluid on the back of his hand, also said it was blood; when Duval came up, smelt it, and said it was nothing. The prisoners then took up the chest, and were carrying it away, when witness and some others followed them, and seeing a constable, informed him of the circumstance, when he took Bidell and Duval in charge; the box was subsequently burst open, when witness saw a man's hand in it, and subsequently he saw other parts of a human body in the same box. Duval here denied that he had ever put a hand to the box; and Bidell stated through the interpreter that what the witness had stated was true.

Sergeant Nugent was on duty at the Harrington-street station-house when the prisoners Bidell and Duval were brought in by Constable Porter, and as they said the key of the box was at Mr. Warn's, witness accompanied them there, and took Duval up stairs with him, after the latter had produced the key of Warn's door; when they got in, on looking about the rooms some blood was discovered in one of them, which excited suspicion; the prisoner was then taken down stairs, secured to Bidell, and marched back to the watch-house; on taking the box under O'Neil's lamp and examining its contents, they were seen to be parts of a human body, on which Dr. Mackellar was sent for, who ordered them to be taken to the Hospital. On returning to Warn's house they found the door broken, and some of the police searching the house. In answer to a question by Duval, witness did not see Bidell give Duval the key. This witness also stated, that on stripping Bidell in the watch-house, he found some marks, as of blood, on the white shirt produced, as worn by him; and on examining his hat, there was a mark of blood on the one side, and as if the hat had been recently scorched on the other side. Wilson then told witness he had been employed by the prisoners in the Black Dog public-house to assist in conveying the trunk from Warn's to the boat stairs; after it had been got down stairs and placed on his back, the smell coming from it was so strong, that he complained of it to Bidell, who called him a fool, and said that the box contained only pork and books. Bidell and Duvall also stated to witness, that they had been employed by Warn to get the box taken over to him on the North Shore.

Inspector Riley, of the Water Police, on hearing of the murder, proceeded to Duval's house, and enquired of his wife for him, when she said he had gone out about an hour and a half before with Bidell, a countryman of his, to help him to take something belonging to Mr. Warn to the North Shore. Witness then went to Warn's, where he found the door open, and on searching about found the marks of blood seen by Nugent on the front room floor; he also found a saw, produced, with marks of blood and some hairs on it, there was also some flesh sticking in the teeth of it; outside Warn's window witness found a shirt, coat, waistcoat, and a pair of braces, which had been recently washed, and hanging on a line to dry; there were marks of blood on all these articles, particularly on the coat and vest; the shirt, which had been torn down the breast, had on it the letters T. W.; there were marks of blood on the collar of it; in searching about the house witness found a basket with some half burnt chips in it, and underneath these was a man's stock, subsequently proved to have been Warn's, it was literally saturated with blood, also several pieces of partially burnt flannel; on looking at the fire-place, marks of blood were seen on the bricks, also on the cross-bar; a large axe was also found in the room, and from the part of the handle next the blade some of the wood had been newly chipped off; a little above the chipped place there were marks of blood; a pair of canvas trousers, the property of Bidell, were found in Warn's bed, with marks of blood on them.

Constable Porter proved that he had taken all the prisoners but Turner into custody, and that Bidell, on the box being stopped, tried to effect his escape on pretence of going for the key; and that after Bidell and Duval were in custody, the former gave the latter Warn's key.

Constable M'Grath [illegible] picked up a gold ring in the station-ho[illegible]hich Bidell claimed as his property, sa[illegible] ould produce the person he bought it [illegible] some months ago, but which the first wi[illegible]ess, Simms, proved to have belonged to Warn.

Ellen Todd, aged eleven years, had been a servant to Warn, up till Monday, nine days ago, when she left for fear of Bidell, who used to threaten her. She had seen Duval and his wife on a visit at Warn's about three weeks before she left; Duval was an old servant of Warn's. Bidell slept in the front room adjoining where the blood was seen, and Warn in the large room at the back of the house. This witness also identified most of the articles found with blood on them as being the property of Warn; she pointed out some blood on his slippers and on a stocking belonging to Bidell. There had been two women living in the house, but they had left before witness for fear of Bidell. The latter, through the interpreter, stated that the witness had sworn false as to the time she left Warn's service, and also as to the stocking with the blood on it being his (Bidell's) property.

Frederick Mackellar, M.D., and Surgeon, of Lower George-street, being duly sworn, stated that he was called on Sunday evening, the 24th November, 1844, to see the remains of a body which had been discovered at the Waterman's Wharf, George-street, packed into a seaman's chest, and in the possession of three men. He found the trunk of the body turned out of the chest, and lying on the pavement underneath the gas lamp at the Waterman's Arms Inn; the legs had been cut off close to the hip joints; a saw had been used to divide the thigh-bones; the back and loins of the body were severely burned and charred, and seemed to have been laid on a fire; the limbs were also burned. He ordered the body to be removed to the dead-house at the General Hospital; he went with Sergeant Nugent of the police and examined Warn's house in George-street, where the chest had been brought from; saw marks of bloody fluid on the floor of one of the front attic rooms where a body had apparently lain, and had been dragged along the floor into the middle room; saw pieces of burned cloth, a man's stock saturated with blood, and a cabbage-leaf with blood upon it; also various articles of clothing which had been recently washed; found a hand-saw hanging on the wall, it had been recently wiped, but on close examination there were spots of blood on it, and in the teeth one or two small particles of flesh, and a few hairs similar to those on a man's thigh; the fire place was built with brick, there was no grate, there were two loose iron bars across the fire place, they seemed to be greasy, and the front of the brick-work was marked in two or three places as if blood had run down on it from the fire; the fire-place was rather large; a body doubled up could be placed on the fire with ease; the burned clothes were found at a distance from the fire, mixed with charred wood and cinders; there was a large quantity of firewood in the room; he had made a *post mortem* examination of the body along with Dr. Silver, of which the following certificate was a correct account:

"Sydney, 25th November, 1844.

"We, the undersigned, being appointed by J. Ryan Brenan, Esq., her Majesty's Coroner for New South Wales, to examine a body discovered yesterday evening at the Watermen's Wharf, Lower George-street, do hereby certify that we found the body of a male adult, packed in a seaman's chest, the lower extremities were cut off close to the hip joints and laid beside the body. The thigh bones had been divided by a saw; the shoulders, back, and loins were charred and burned, the lower dorsal, all the lumbar, vertebræ, and the back part of the ribs completely destroyed, and the posterior part of the contents of the thorax and abdomen exposed and partially charred and burned. The anterior part of the chest, neck, and face burned but not charred; on removing the integuments on the right side of the neck and face, a severe contused wound was discovered with comminuted fracture of the right side of the lower jaw bone, and the whole bones of face and temple on the right side completely broken to pieces; on removing the skull cap the right side of the base of the skull was found very extensively fractured, and a large quantity of extravasated blood lying under and on the posterior surface of the brain. The first joint of the little finger of the right hand was deficient, being the result of an old cicatrized wound; the hair was rather long, and a number of the teeth deficient.

"From the foregoing appearances, it is the opinion of the undersigned, that the deceased came to his death from a very violent blow or blows struck with a heavy blunt instrument, on the right side of the face and right temple, causing almost instantaneous death, that after death the body had been placed on a fire and partially burned, and that the legs were cut off after its removal from the fire, for the purpose of getting it into the chest.

"Frederick Mackellar, M.D.
John Silver, M.D.,
Colonial Assistant Surgeon."

In addition to the written certificate, Dr. Mackellar stated that he had seen the stock, which was saturated with blood chiefly on the right side; that the saw produced was such a one as had been used to sever the thigh bones; he also produced a cabbage leaf with a quantity of blood on it, and a bar from the fire-place, on which there were such marks as would have been made by meat being burned on it; the marks being of a greasy nature; on examining the fire-place more minutely, he had also observed marks that since the vent had been on fire the fire-place had been used for cooking victuals, as there were some egg shells lying in it on dry white ashes. The marks on Bidell's shirt were not blood but such fluid matter as runs from a body after putrefaction has commenced; he considered the heavy axe before the Court was the instrument which had been most probably employed in perpetrating the deed, as it must have been with a very heavy instrument, and one wielded with great force, which could have fractured the base of the skull in its strongest part, as had been discovered on the *post mortem* examination.

The evidence being closed, the Coroner put the case to the jury in a lengthy address, in the course of which he expressed his approbation of the manner in which the boatman, King, had behaved in the affair. He also deemed it but fair to state that the getting up the case reflected the greatest credit on the police from its head down to the common constables. There never had been a case before him during the eleven years he had been Coroner in which greater activity or vigilance had been displayed by that body, nor had he ever got such efficient aid from the police, in getting a case ready for a Jury as he had on the present occasion. He then gave an outline of the evidence as it affected each of the prisoners, recommending the acquittal of Turner; as against Wilson the evidence was merely confined to his assisting in getting the box to the boat; if they believed his statement, they would find a verdict for him, but if they believed that he had a guilty knowledge of the transaction, they would find the same verdict against him as against the other two prisoners, one of whom, Duvall, had made the same excuse Wilson had; but without anything like the same probability of its being true.

Bidell, through the interpreter, merely asserted his innocence.

Duval stated that on Sunday he had been walking in the Domain with his wife, when Bidell met him, and employed him to help him with the chest to the North Shore for Mr. Warn.

The Jury, after a few minutes' consultation, found a verdict of wilful murder against James Bidell and John Duval, who were thereupon committed to take their trials for the murder.

Edward Turner and Thomas Wilson, not guilty, were severally admonished, and Turner being informed that there was no blame attached to him in the present instance, they were both discharged. The proceedings lasted from two till half-past seven at night.

Civic Dinner.—A dinner was given yesterday evening, at Petty's Hotel, by the newly elected members of the City Council to the older members of that body. Mr. Councillor Sillitoe was in the chair, supported by the present and late Mayors, and Mr. Councillor Fisher acted as vice-president, supported by Aldermen Macdermott and Broughton. The spread was in Petty's best style, and was truly civic in all its characteristics; the greatest harmony prevailing among the whole of the gentlemen present, who were still seated in joyous mood around the festive board when our reporter left at a little after eleven. Up to this period the following toasts had been given:—"The Queen, Prince Albert and the Royal Family, the Army and Navy, the Senior Members of the Corporation, the Junior Members, Sir George Gipps, the Right Worshipful the Mayor, the late Mayor, Lady Gipps and the Ladies of the Colony, the Lady Mayoress, and the Prosperity of the City." Each of these toasts were followed by appropriate songs or glees from professional vocalists, whose harmonious notes chimed in more suitably with the social nature of the banquet than the loud music of a military band could have done. The good old glee of "'Tis merry in hall," (a very appropriate air for a Corporation dinner,) was executed by those gentlemen in a very able and effective style. Several very excellent speeches were delivered in the course of the evening in proposing and responding to the several toasts.

The Vacant Seat.—We believe that His Excellency the Governor does not intend to fill up the vacancy in the Legislative Council, caused by the retirement of Mr. Blaxland, until next session. There will therefore only be eleven nominees.

Fruit.—This is the first year we have seen cherries offered for sale in any quantities. They are now to be seen at the fruiterers, and the price is from one shilling to two shillings a pound. We have no doubt that the price will decrease every year until they become as cheap as they are in England, and as they are in season early in the spring, before any other fruit is ripe, they will be a very seasonable addition to Australian fruits.

Important Sale in Pitt-street.—Mr. Stubbs offers no opinion of his own, in regard to the value of this Pitt-street freehold estate, (which he sells on the premises at 12 this day), being assured that the public fully estimate its prominent situation as regards the advantages of a principal street close to the new Customs and Circular Wharfs. Besides,—the capitalist buys here 80 feet street frontage with 200 deep, —back:—enough to make another "Brougham place rental" of,—without taking into account the present enlarged range of residence and premises, next Dr. Bland's, with Alexander's extensive coaching establishment and livery stables, yards, adjoining:—at a very handsome income.—*Communicated.*

Sale of Tallow.—We are requested to inform parties wishing to purchase tallow, that Mr. Samuel Lyons will sell, this day, at his Mart, at eleven o'clock, about fifty casks of tallow, in good condition for shipping.

Cattle in the Estate of Mr. R. R. M'Kenzie.—We are requested to state that the sale of the above cattle has been postponed to the 20th December, when they will be sold by Mr. Samuel Lyons, at his Mart.

A Climbing-boy.—About half-past four, yesterday morning, George Stephen, residing on the Liverpool Road, was awoke by a noise proceeding from the chimney, which turned out to be caused by a freed man, named John Good, who, while endeavouring to enter the house, had stuck fast, and was unable to extricate himself. He was afterwards helped out, and given into the custody of constable Watson for being illegally on Stephen's premises.

Impudent Appropriation.—About nine o'clock on Monday morning, Ellen Sullivan, free by servitude, went into the shop of Mr. Turley, King-street, and priced some shoes, but did not make any purchase. As she was leaving the shop, Mrs. Turley missed two pair of ladies' boots from the counter, and stopped Sullivan at the shop door, on whom she found the missing boots; a constable was sent for, and the prisoner placed for security in the back premises, from which she made her escape; being observed, she was pursued and retaken in Clarence-street. She was yesterday committed to take her trial for shop-lifting.

Committals.—Yesterday, Dennis Cawfield and Edward *alias* Hopping Fossett, both free by servitude, were committed to take their trial for stealing a bundle of wearing apparel, from a house in Goulburn-street, on the evening of Tuesday fortnight. It appeared the prisoners, a ticket-of-leave man, named Patrick Purcell, from Penrith, and another freed man, named Reilly, had been drinking in Morris's, "Red Lion" public-house, corner of Pitt and Goulburn streets, on the night in question; after leaving the Red Lion, Rielly, on passing the door of a cottage in Goulburn-street, left his companions, saying he was going to get some money, and rejoined them in a few minutes with a bundle, which he gave to Cawfield, and soon after left them. An alarm being soon after made, Fossett, Cawfield, and Purcell, were apprehended with the bundle in their possession. Purcell was yesterday put into the witness box and gave his evidence in such a manner as induced the Bench to order him to be forwarded to Hyde Park Barracks.

BIRTHS.

At her residence in Elizabeth-street, on Tuesday last, Mrs. A. H. M'Culloch, of a son.

At Newport, Lake Macquarie, on Thursday, 21st November, Mrs. Alfred Holden, of a daughter.

At Goulburn, on the 9th instant, Mrs. Hunt, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

On the 26th of November, at St. Lawrence Church, Sydney, New South Wales, by the Rev. T. Bodenham, John Smith Burke, Esq., to Marianne Catherine, second daughter of Captain Marlow, of the Royal Engineers.

DEATHS.

On the 26th instant, Mathew, infant son of Mr. Thomas Dawson, Lower George-street, aged ten months.

Drowned at Yass, on Tuesday, the 19th instant, Miss Hannah Moses, aged 14 years, and also Miss Sarah Moses, aged 12 years, both much regretted by all who knew them for their amiable qualities.

At Brisbane, Moreton Bay, on the 4th instant, in the 25th year of his age, Ernest, sixth son of Sir Robert Dalrymple Horn Elphinstone, Bart., of Horn and Logie Elphinstone, Aberdeenshire, Scotland.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION.

We insert for the information of the public an abstract of all the public sales which take place

THIS DAY.

Mr. S. Hebblewhite.—At the Flour Company's Wharf, at 12 o'clock, Potatoes.

Mr. Stubbs.—At the Mart, at 12 o'clock, Freehold House Property and Livery Stable Establishment, in Pitt-street, a 60-acre Farm, with four-roomed Cottage, at Campbelltown.

Mr. G. Smith.—On the Premises of Mr. J. Noblett, King-street West, at 11 o'clock, Stock-in-Trade of Groceries, &c., together with Coffee, Canisters, Scales and Weights, Fixtures, &c.

Mr. R. Fawcett.—At his Stores, in the rear of his Sale Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Wool; at his Rooms, at 12 o'clock, Household Furniture, &c.

Mr. W. H. Chapman.—On Fotheringham's Wharf, near the Patent Slip, at 11 o'clock, Barley, Potatoes.

Mr. Mort.—At his Rooms, at half-past 10 o'clock, 78 Hides; on the premises of Mr. J. Fielding, confectioner, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, Stock-in-Trade of Confectionary, &c., and Billiard Table.

Mr. S. Lyons.—At his Mart, at 11 o'clock, Tallow, a Thrashing Machine, &c.

Mr. Blackman.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Brushes, Scythe Stones, Stationery, Pictures, and 11 packages Merchandise; at 12 o'clock, Freehold Property at Miller's Point, and three Gigs.

Mr. J. G. Cohen.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Earthenware, China, and Glass.

FOR PORT MACQUARIE.



THE STEAM-PACKET *MAITLAND*, W. Parsons master, will leave the Commercial Wharf for Port Macquarie, To-morrow Evening, the 28th instant, at six o'clock.

Commercial Wharf, November 27. 7207

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS AND PASSENGERS.

FOR MELBOURNE.



THE FINE BRIG *TOBAGO*, Captain Purcell, will clear This Day, and sail positively To-morrow Morning. Apply on board, or to J. B. METCALFE.

November 27. 7173

FOR MELBOURNE.



THE packet-schooner *WAVE*, T. Birkenshaw, will leave Wilson's Wharf in one week from this date—going up to the Wharf at Melbourne. Apply on board, or to

7154 SHEPPARD AND ALGER.

FOR PORT NICHOLSON DIRECT.



THE FINE SCHOONER *LADY LEIGH*, Captain David Reid, will sail in a few days. For freight or passage apply to

J. B. METCALFE.

November 27. 7174

SHIPPING GAZETTE."

"PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

MERCHANTS and others will find it to their advantage to advertise in the above publication, the circulation of which is very much increased. Advertising charges same as *Morning Herald*.

Office, 586, George-street.

FOR HOBART TOWN.



THE first-class packet-brig *LOUISA*, 182 tons, J. C. Tucker, commander, will have quick dispatch. For freight or passage, her accommodations being of a superior description, apply on board, at the Queen's Wharf; or to

J. MACNAMARA,
Hobart Town Packet Office,
7170 Queen-street.

FOR CEYLON DIRECT.



THE new frigate-built Ship *AGINCOURT*, 700 tons, Captain Neatby, will be despatched for the above port in ten days, affords a desirable opportunity for passengers intending the overland route, or for the conveyance of horses. For passage or freight apply to Captain Neatby, or

SMITH AND CAMPBELL,
7176 Agents, Campbell's Wharf.

FOR LONDON.

TO SAIL EARLY IN JANUARY.



THE FINE SHIP *Pestongee Bomangee*, A1, 594 tons, R. H. Binnie, commander, has only room disengaged for 400 bales wool. For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board, to F. Mitchell and Co., or to

J. B. METCALFE.
November 27. 7172

Commissariat Office,
Sydney, November 26, 1844.

NOTICE is hereby given, that sealed Tenders, *in duplicate*, will be received at this Office, until Monday, the second December next, for the conveyance, with and without rations, (hence to Norfolk Island, and thence to return to Sydney,) of Detachments of Troops, consisting of about the numbers, more or less, undermentioned, viz.:—

From Sydney to Norfolk Island { 8 Officers; 200 Non-commissioned Officers and Privates.

From Norfolk Island to Sydney....... { 6 Officers; 180 Non-commissioned Officers and Privates.

With the proportion of Women in the ratio of twelve to every one hundred men.

Further particulars may be obtained on application at this Office, and no tender will be received unless the above instructions are attended to.

T. W. RAMSAY,
7157 D.C.G.

GRAND FAMILY BALL, AT THE ROYAL HOTEL.

(Under the Patronage of several Persons of the highest influence.)

FOR THE BENEFIT OF MRS. WILLIAMSON.

MRS. WILLIAMSON begs most respectfully to inform her friends and the public, that on

WEDNESDAY, THE 4TH DECEMBER,

She will have the honour of Dancing the celebrated Minuet De la Cour and Gavotte de Vestris, as danced before His Majesty George the Fourth, accompanied by a Young Lady, an Australian, of talent and respectability.

In the course of the evening several entertainments will be introduced, and Mrs. W. trusts that the ladies of Australia will, on this occasion, show their patriotic feeling, by attending to witness the improvement of one of Australia's Daughters.

Tickets, 3s. 6d. each. May be had of Mr. Sparke, Royal Hotel; and of Mrs. Williamson, at her residence, 165, Elizabeth-street North.

*** The St. Patrick's Band will be in attendance. 7163

MILLINERY.

MRS. MILLS, late Milliner to Mrs. Perkins, feels grateful for the very liberal share of patronage she has received in the short time she has commenced in the Millinery and Dress-making, and begs to intimate to the Ladies of Sydney, that she has been enabled by a late arrival to add fresh novelties to her show-rooms both in

MILLINERY and DRESSES,

to which Mrs. M. solicits an early inspection.
No. 64, Hunter-street. 7159

CHARLOTTE PLACE, November 27, 1844.

Champion's Vinegar, No. 24, in small casks

Ginger Beer, Wine Corks, and Bottling Wax

Walthall's Colonial Tobacco

American Cavendish

Split Peas, Dairy Cheese

Soup and Bouilli, Salmon, and Codfish

Pickles, Hams, Sperm Candles, Woolpacks

IN ANY QUANTITY, FOR CASH.

7162 S. ELLIOTT.

ON SALE.

Ex "PARROCK HALL," JUST LANDED.

TWELVE (12) tierces Negrohead Tobacco, an excellent sample.

SMITH AND CAMPBELL,
7177 Campbell's Wharf.

DERWENT POTATOES.

REAL Brown's River POTATOES, of superior quality, now landing, ex *Louisa*, at 3s. per cwt., in lots to suit purchasers. Apply on board, at the Queen's Wharf. 7169

OIL BUTTS FOR SALE.

FOUR TONS of the above, warranted sound. Apply to Whitworth and Bell, 582, Lower George-street, next the *Herald* Office. 7194

ONE Case dressed Kangaroo Skins
Nine cases Blue
Twenty-two tons fine Van Diemen's Land Flour
Beef and Pork (Irish and Hambro)
Cordage, Oakum, Tar, Canvas, Twine
Woolpacks, Sacks, &c., &c

GEORGE THORNE,
5, Jamison-street. 7164

ON SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED—

Claret
Hock
Champagne
Dunbar's and champagne cider, in packages of one and three dozen
Seltzer water, in pints and quarts
Dunbar's porter, pickles, mustards, sperm candles, &c., &c.

L. AND S. SPYER,
7160 Jamison-street.

FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, the whole of the EBENEZER COAL WORKS, property, consisting of 1280 acres of land at Lake Macquarie, containing an extensive Coal Mine, the seam now worked being eight feet thick. Also, two fifty ton Vessels, built purposely for the navigation; two sixteen ton Vessels; two ten ton Boats, coppered and copper fastened, together with Horses, Drays, &c., the whole being complete and suitable to carry on to any amount of business in the coal trade. For particulars, apply to L. E. Threlkeld, 55, Pitt-street; or to Messrs. J. Campbell, T. W. Smart, and R. Bourne, trustees to the said estate.

November 26. 7167

MUSWELLBROOK.

THE undersigned continues a cash purchaser of Wool.

PIERCE HEGARTY.
Muswellbrook, November 23. 7151

WOLLONGONG, ILLAWARRA.

TO be disposed of by Private Contract, (in consequence of the present proprietor's wife being in an ill state of health), all that Inn or Hotel now in full business, being the old-established House known by the name of "The Wollongong Hotel," situate in the centre of Wollongong (Market-square), with the License and immediate possession.

The House contains four sitting rooms, a bar, tap-room, ten bed-rooms, kitchen, pantry, two stores, stabling sufficient for ten horses, coach-house, out-houses, garden, and paddock, with other conveniences too numerous to particularise—the whole premises being in good repair.

For particulars apply to the present occupier, Mr. Samuel Coulston, Wollongong.

N.B. The fixtures and a quantity of furniture (all in good repair), may be taken at a valuation.

Wollongong, November 26. 7158

WOOLSORTING.

THE Merchants and Settlers are informed that the undersigned continues to class and repack Wools into the same packages for the English market at one farthing per pound, or into new packs at a halfpenny per pound. Damaged wool made merchantable at one farthing per pound in addition to the above; and, if preferred, skin-wool, pieces, unwashed, or damaged, taken in payment at the market value.

Cash advances made, on receipt of the wool, at the exchange of the day, and sales or purchases effected.

WOOLBAGGING.

Just received, ex *Lanchester*, a quantity of superior stout and strong Woolbagging. Apply to

FREDERICK EBSWORTH.

☞ Office in Bligh-street; Stores at Miller's Point.

Wools intended for sale will be received free of store-rent, to enable the buyers thoroughly to examine them, which cannot be done on the road—and the Settlers will obtain a better price, if of good description. 7153

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

JAMES TERRY and PHILIP QUINLEY, trading as Blacksmiths and Wheelwrights, at Doughboy Hollow, in the Liverpool Ranges, have this day dissolved partnership, by mutual consent, in consequence of an adjustment made by the said James Terry with their creditors.

The said James Terry will wind up the old interests of the concern, and is authorised to receive all accounts due to the former partnership. He will likewise continue the business as heretofore, Philip Quinley having no future interest in the concern.

JAMES TERRY.

Witness—JOHN M. STEELE.
November 13. 7161

NOTICE.

I CANNOT but express my deep sense of gratitude to Mr. Watson and Mr. Daniel Murray, and all those who so kindly assisted on the late melancholy occasion of that accident by which I was deprived of my two daughters, who were drowned on the 19th instant, and who with myself were attempting to cross the Yass on my way home.

JOHN MOSES.
Goulburn, November 23. 7148

TENDERS will be received on or before FRIDAY next, the 29th instant, for such wharfage accommodation as may be required by the steamer *Sophia Jane*, running twice a week between Sydney and Hunter River, or any other port. Apply by letter to CAPTAIN STERIKER, Commercial Wharf. 7178

PHAETON WANTED.

WANTED, a good second-hand Phaeton, suitable for one horse, and sufficient room for four inside. Apply, stating lowest cash terms, to P. E., *Herald* Office. 7193

WHALE BOAT WANTED.

WANTED, a strong built whale boat, about 28 feet long over-all, and about 5 feet 6 inches breadth amidships. Letters to be addressed to O. P., *Herald* Office, stating lowest terms, and where to be seen. 7182

NURSEMAID.

WANTED, a respectable Female who has been accustomed to the charge of an infant, and can be well recommended; she must be also a good sempstress. None need apply whose references are not unexceptionable, and who have not had a great deal of experience. Apply by letter to A. B., Mr. Lenehan's, Upholsterer, Castlereagh-street. 7180

WANTED, to proceed to Moreton Bay, three servants, one to act as nurse, to take care of two little children, and make herself generally useful; a laundress, and steady servant man. The best of characters will be required. To proceed at the latter end of December; liberal wages will be given. Apply to

H. CAPE,
7199 Harrington-street.

SHEPHERD WANTED.

WANTED, a man competent to attend to a flock of sheep, within a short distance of Sydney. Apply to JOHN GIBLETT, 292, Pitt-street. 7197

WANTED, three or four experienced Shepherds. Apply to Ray and Glaister, Jamison-street. 7181

WANTED, by Mr. Edward Green, for a long time in the employment of Mr. Thomas Clarke, a situation as Bookkeeper, Clerk, &c. Until provided with a situation, Mr. Green will be happy to arrange and write up the books of any person in business who may require that service. Please apply to Mr. W. Ford, 554, George-street. 7152

STOLEN OR STRAYED,

FROM MUSWELLBROOK,

A DARK-BAY FILLY, with black points, switch tail, three years old, branded F F near shoulder, and P H off shoulder. A reward of Ten Shillings will be paid for any information that may lead to her recovery; and if stolen a reward of £2 will be paid upon conviction of the party or parties by whom she was taken, upon application to the undersigned.

PIERCE HEGARTY.
Muswellbrook, November 23. 7151

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

FROM Ultimo, a bay pony Horse, three years old, white face, long tail, branded JH near shoulder, in rather low condition, a little down in the hip, and unshod; any person who may deliver the said pony to Mr. John Harris, of Ultimo, will receive a Reward of Fifteen Shillings.

Sydney, November 27. 7171

TO BAKERS AND OTHERS.

TO LET, a House with shop, and a large oven and bakehouse, on the South Head Road, next to the Green Gate public-house. For particulars apply to W. Beaver, St. James's Church. 7155

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE.

TO LET, about three miles and a half from Sydney, on the Parramatta Road, nearly opposite to the Old Bay Horse, Petersham Cottage, with twenty-one acres of cleared land. The premises, which have undergone a thorough repair, comprise a dwelling-house, with spacious cellars, a four-stalled stable, hay lofts, harness-room, carriage-house, kitchen, bake-house, servants'-room, and other out-offices. To a respectable tenant the whole would be let for £45 per annum, or at a less rent for a term of years. Apply to

MR. GOODALL,
7179 Surveyor, King-street East.

OFFICES TO LET.

TWO ROOMS, on the ground floor, to LET, well adapted for barristers', attornies', or accountants' offices, at No. 253, Elizabeth-street, opposite the residence of R. Windeyer, Esq., M.C. 7196

SALES BY AUCTION.

EXTENSIVE AND UNRESERVED SALE OF EARTHENWARE, CHINA, AND GLASS.

TO BUYERS FROM THE NEIGHBOURING COLONIES, STOREKEEPERS, EARTHENWARE DEALERS, PRIVATE FAMILIES, AND OTHERS.

Bowls and saucers, ewers and basins, jugs, willow plates, dishes, &c., white and gold china, dinner sets, 10 inch shades, tumblers, wines, &c.

JOHN G. COHEN will Sell by Auction, at his Rooms, 365, George-street, opposite the Market-place,

THIS DAY, 27TH NOVEMBER,
At Eleven o'clock precisely,

Twenty-six Crates Earthenware, viz.:—

Five crates breakfast bowls and saucers, assorted patterns
One crate bowls
One crate tea pots, sugar boxes, &c.
One crate butters, creams, &c.
Four crates willow plates
One crate ditto dishes
One crate ditto cover dishes
One crate CC foot baths and bed pans
Four crates Dutch jugs, egg cups, and toy tea sets
Four crates blue ewers, basins, and chambers
Two crates chamber sets
Two crates dinner sets

Four casks China, viz.:—

Six breakfast and coffee sets, white and gold china
Six breakfast and coffee sets, coloured and various patterns
Four breakfast and coffee sets, drab
Forty sets Momus and Samaritan jugs
Twenty lilac toy and tea sets

Thirteen casks glassware, viz.—

Two hogsheads 10 inch shades
One hogshead French chimneys
Ten casks Cobourg and Princess cut wines
Cut and plain tumblers.

☞ The goods will be on view three days previous to the day of sale.

The Auctioneer begs to call the attention of Storekeepers, Dealers, and others, to the above assortment, being all of the best description, and selected expressly for this market.

Terms at sale. 7195

THE FINE ARTS.

TWENTY OIL PAINTINGS, FROM FRANCE!

J. K. HEYDON will sell by auction, at his Mart, 78, King-street, on

THURSDAY EVENING NEXT,

in the midst of the Catalogue of Books,

TWENTY PAINTINGS IN OIL, of the FRENCH SCHOOL, well deserving the attention of the Patrons of the Fine Arts.

The Paintings are on view at the Mart, where the public are invited to inspect them up to the evening of sale. 7103

UTILE ET DOLCE.

CATALOGUE OF BOOKS.

J. K. HEYDON sells by auction, at his Mart, 78, King-street, on

THURSDAY EVENING NEXT,

A lot of EXCELLENT BOOKS, of which catalogues will be ready to-day. 7104

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF JOSEPH FIELDING, OF PITT-STREET, CONFECTIONER.

BY ORDER OF THE OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE.

MR. MORT will sell by public auction, on the premises of the above-named insolvent, Pitt-street, adjoining the Victoria Theatre, on

THIS DAY, 27th NOVEMBER,
At eleven o'clock,

The whole of the Stock-in-Trade, consisting of confectionery, sweetmeats, jams, &c.; show glasses, shop fittings, counters, large show glass, clock, soda water and coffee machine, together with the whole of the household furniture, comprising chairs, tables, sofas, chest drawers, washstands, pictures, chimney glasses, lamps, fenders, fire-irons, window curtains, &c., &c.

ALSO,

A most splendid Billiard table, by Thurston, with Balls, Cues, Gas Fittings, &c.; considered by good players to be one of the best tables in the colony.

EDWARD KNOX,
Official Assignee.
Terms, Cash. 7201

BILLIARD TABLE.

MR. MORT will sell by public auction, on the premises of Mr. Joseph Fielding, Confectioner, Pitt-street, adjoining the Victoria Theatre,

THIS DAY, 27TH NOVEMBER,
At Eleven o'clock,

A very splendid Billiard Table, by 'Thurston,' very complete and nearly new, with balls, cues, gas fittings, &c.

N.B.—The above is generally admitted by first-rate players to be the best table in the colony, and must be sold without any reserve.

Terms—Cash. 7202

JAVA AND PALM-LEAF HATS.

MR. MORT will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street, on

FRIDAY, THE 29TH NOVEMBER,
At eleven o'clock,

500 Java hats, in lots to suit purchasers.
9 cases palm-leaf hats, plain and fancy.

Terms at sale. 7205

LINENS, OSNABURGHS, PARASOLS, &c.

MR. MORT will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street, on

FRIDAY, 29TH NOVEMBER,
At eleven o'clock,

1 case table linen
3 ditto parasols
4 ditto linens
2 bales Osnaburgs
11 ditto towelling
36 bolts, No. 7, bleached canvas.

Terms at sale. 7204

PERSIAN CLOTHS, PRINTED CASHMERES AND DRILLS.

ON ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

MR. MORT will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street,

ON FRIDAY, THE 29TH INSTANT,
At Eleven o'clock.

One case printed cashmeres, Persian cloths, quiltings and printed drills, more or less damaged by moths.

Terms, cash. 7203

RICH BROCADE SHAWL VELVETS, EMBROIDERED QUILTINGS, WEARING APPAREL, &c., &c.

MR. MORT will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street, on

FRIDAY, 29TH NOVEMBER,
At Eleven o'clock,

Six cases, 100 dozen each, reel cotton
One case cotton and silk umbrellas
Two trunks white moleskin trousers
Two trunks slop boots
One trunk wearing apparel
One bale cotton rugs
One case silk figured velvets, silk figured chali, silk stripe and check velvet, brocade and shawl velvet, French silk cashmere, and Berlin wool embroidered quiltings.

Terms at Sale. 7206

78 HEAVY HIDES.

MR. MORT will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street,

THIS DAY,
At half-past Ten o'clock precisely,

78 Heavy Hides, well cured.

Terms—Cash. 7200

WITHOUT RESERVE.

MR. R. FAWCETT will sell by public auction, at his sale rooms, 481, George-street,

ON THURSDAY, 28TH NOVEMBER,
At half past ten o'clock precisely,

One bale 3-4 Russia duck
One bale brown, cream, and white striped tick
One bale linen diaper, huckaback, &c.

Terms, Cash. 7184

TO DRAPERS, DEALERS, AND OTHERS.

MR. R. FAWCETT will sell by public auction, at his Commercial Sale Rooms, adjoining the Bank of New South Wales,

ON THURSDAY, 28TH NOVEMBER,
At half-past ten o'clock precisely,

One bale striped shirts
Two cases regatta shirts
Two bales 30 and 36 inch grey domestics
One case assorted hosiery
One case India rubber and cotton braces
One case mousseline de laine dresses
One bale white quilts and counterpanes
One bale super calicoes
One case moleskin trousers
One case British corahs
One case assorted shawls
One case 100 and 200 yard white reel cotton
One trunk men's Thibet, silk, and Valencia vests
One case assorted prints
One case summer cloth coats
One case 4-4 printed cotton handkerchiefs
One case checked muslins
With a great variety of drapery goods.

Terms, Cash. 7185

TO WINE MERCHANTS, PRIVATE FAMILIES, &c.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street,

TO-MORROW, 28TH NOVEMBER,

Immediately after the sale of land at Cook's River,

Three pipes good old port
Fifteen quarter pipes port
Six hogsheads fine old port
Four butts gold sherry
Five quarter casks choice pale sherry
Two hogsheads two quarter casks pale ditto
Six hogsheads eight quarter casks good table sherry
Thirty-five cases champagne
Fifty-one cases Chateau Margaux claret, one dozen each
One hogshead claret
Sixteen cases pale sherry
Five cases brown sherry
Twenty cases fine old port
Six cases old mountain
Thirty cases champagne cider, in one dozen cases, in excellent condition.

Terms at sale. 7198

NAIL, ROD, HOOP, AND SHEET IRON.

On account of whom it may concern.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, on

FRIDAY NEXT, 29TH INSTANT,
At 12 o'clock,

About 2 tons nail rod iron
" 1 ton 2 cwt. hoop iron
" ½ ton sheet iron.

Terms at sale. 7191

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, on

FRIDAY NEXT, 29TH INSTANT,
At eleven o'clock,

Spirit fountain, with extra taps and piping, flat irons, zinc milk dishes, mops, steelyards, hames, gun flints, blacksmiths' vyces, Ewbanks's patent nails, horse and garden syringes, camp stools, wine glasses, tumblers, turnery, looking-glasses, oakum, summer waistcoatings, preserved provisions, violet hair powder, &c., &c., &c.

Terms at sale. 7192

TIN PLATES.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, on

FRIDAY NEXT, 29TH INSTANT,
At 12 o'clock,

Three boxes IC tin
Eight boxes IX tin
Five boxes IXX tin
Two boxes DX tin

Terms at sale. 7190

IN THE ESTATE OF W. HIRST AND CO.

BY ORDER OF THE ASSIGNEES.

SALE OF IMPORTANT AND DESIRABLE PROPERTY. TWO HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND AT WOOLLI CREEK, COOK'S RIVER, KNOWN AS RICHMOND GROVE.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON is instructed to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street, on

THURSDAY NEXT, 28TH INSTANT,
At 12 o'clock,

Two hundred acres of fine rich Land, at Wolli Creek, Cook's River, which is thus described in the Title Deeds,—

All that one hundred acres of land, situated at Woolli Creek, parish of St. George, county of Cumberland, allotment No. 7, bounded on part of the north by a line east twenty-six chains ten links, commencing at the north-east corner of Perk's fifty acres; on the east by a line south twenty-nine chains thirty-three links to Woolli Creek; on the south by Woolli Creek; on the west by a line north thirty chains twenty-five links; again on the north by a line east five chains; and again on the west by a line north sixteen chains to the north-east corner of Perk's fifty acres aforesaid; being the land sold as lot 10, in pursuance of advertisement of 1st December, 1835.

All that one hundred acres of land situated at Woolli Creek, parish of St. George, county of Cumberland, allotment No. 8, bounded on the north-west by a line east twenty degrees north twenty chains, commencing at the south corner of John Riley's thirty acres; on part of the south-west by a line north twenty degrees, west thirty chains; on the north by a line east twenty-five chains sixty-seven links; on the east by a line south thirty chains twenty-five links to Woolli Creek; on the south-east by Woolli Creek, and again on the south-west by a line north twenty degrees west, twenty-four chains to the south corner of John Riley's thirty acres aforesaid, being the land sold as lot No. 11, in pursuance of advertisement of 1st December, 1835.

Plan of the property on view at the Rooms of the Auctioneer.

Title unexceptionable.
Terms at sale. 7189

AUSTRALASIAN SUGAR COMPANY

29th Nov., Mart, King-st. } SHARES. { *By Mr. Stubbs at 12.*

MR. STUBBS is instructed to Sell by public auction,

On FRIDAY, the 29th NOVEMBER,
At Twelve o'clock precisely,

The undermentioned SHARES in the AUSTRALASIAN SUGAR COMPANY, (under and by virtue of the 46th clause of the Deed of Settlement,) default having been made in payment of the same:

Nos. 225 to 239, both inclusive } Fifteen Shares (£50 each).

Terms at sale. 7168

PARTICULARS OF A MOST IMPORTANT

FREEHOLD HOUSE PROPERTY,

ADJOINING

DR. BLAND'S, M.L.C., IN PITT-STREET.

MR. STUBBS has received instructions from the proprietor, to submit to public competition

ON THE PREMISES,
THIS DAY, THE 27TH NOVEMBER,
Sale to commence at 12 o'clock punctually,

ALL that most eligible and exceedingly valuable Freehold Dwelling House, with excellent apartments, detached offices, cellars, court-yards, coach-house, and stabling, standing on an area of some 4000 feet, exclusive of the very convenient and productive vegetable garden at the rear, and originally designed upon a plan for the reception of and carrying out all the comforts and enjoyments of private families, without any interruption or interference with the hotel or boarding-house department.

The following division of the rooms will give some idea of the accommodation and magnitude of the property in question:—

THE GROUND FLOOR. { The entrance hall from Pitt-street is paved with smoothed stone, and leads you to
Division No. 1, containing { One very excellent parlour; Two ditto bed-rooms
Ditto No. 2, ditto { One parlour, rather large; One bed-room, adjoining
Ditto No. 6, ditto { One parlour ditto; One bed-room
Cross the court-yard here to No. 9, which has one parlour and two bed-rooms, with two glass cases.

N.B.—Above these apartments are a hall, and three suitable bed-rooms.

Division No. 3, Landing-place and cupboard, with one parlour and one bed-room

Ditto No. 4, comprising { One parlour and excellent room; One bed-room, two cupboards and glass cases

The above look into Pitt-street.

Ditto No. 5, ditto { One sitting-room; One parlour.

No. 1 YARD

Is very spacious, the sewerage good, stone steps lead to a very spacious cellar, brick-floored, with a well of water for family use. This must be unquestionably the coolest vault in all Sydney.

In this court-yard is also a most excellent family kitchen, with range, rack, dresser, safe, cupboards, &c.; and the additional advantage of

AN EXTRA KITCHEN,

with large oven. The whole conveniently arranged for meeting the demands of the establishment. It would seem, indeed, as if two establishments could be carried on separate and distinct, an hotel and private boarding-house; and

No. 2 YARD

is the one at the north end of the premises, secluded from observation, and doubly provided with all the conveniences *necessary* for large establishments of this kind.

No. 3 YARD

comprises the wash-house, copper, fire place, and large loft or drying-room above. This is also very handy to the

GARDEN,

which is some 36 by 100 feet in depth, at the rear of all.

THE COACH-HOUSE,

stabling, fowl-yard, and poultry-pens, are all designed upon the plan of meeting the requirements of family people, and show at once, as a part of one great whole, what a *mint of money* has been spent here one day or other.

☞ Some idea may be formed of what importance this property will be (as the best possible ground for investing capital upon), by giving an extract from official publication, which, as the money is voted for the objects referred to, clearly lays down, in the chart of improvements, PITT-STREET as a leading and main street of the city to and from

THE NEW CIRCULAR WHARF.

COLONIAL ARCHITECT'S REPORT, EXTRACTS OF—

"The portion already completed comprises a linear extent of about 800 feet, and is capable of accommodating seven vessels broadside on, and about fourteen vessels bow and stern on, as in the docks at home."

——"a width of 200 feet may also be retained as far as the line in continuation of PITT-STREET,"——

——"forming a "*direct thoroughfare*" to the circular head of the Quay."——

So that the public have before their eyes not only the specified plan by Government, but "the tenders" also, for further completing this grand national improvement at the "*end of Pitt-street*," which, as a terminus, may be termed the northern link of communication with all the mercantile and shipping interests of the colony, in WOOL, HORSES, AND STOCK OF EVERY KIND, intended for EXPORTATION.

A more important duty cannot devolve upon *Agents*, *Trustees*, and *Executors*, than to examine the recommendations of this property.

Immediately after the Sale of the above will be put up

ALL THE ADJOINING
SECOND PORTION OF THE PROPERTY

WEDNESDAY, THE 27TH Nov. AT 12 O'CLOCK. } Well known as ALEXANDER'S { BY MR. STUBBS, ON THE PREMISES AT 12 O'CLOCK.

LIVERY STABLES, COACH PROPRIETARY, SADDLE AND HARNESS REPOSITORY.

This immense concern extending, as it does, from the

GREAT PITT-STREET CARRIAGE ENTRANCE,

All the way back some 200 feet or more

TO MR. WYATT'S IN CASTLEREAGH-STREET,

Leaving a width all sufficient for the

TWO RANGES OF STABLING

South of the property.

THE LOVERS OF THE TURF

Know that Alexander's is the place to go for a slap-up

TURN-OUT FOR THE RACES,

OR,

A FOUR-HAND ON THE "WEDDING-DAY."

A slight attempt will be now made at other particulars, however it may fail in adequate description.

In addition to the above stabling

A LOWER LIVERY STABLE,

LOOSE-BOX, CARRIAGE, GIG, COACH-HOUSE AND CART YARD

LOFT AND SHEDS,

With a considerable space of GROUND for running out Horses.

THE DWELLING HOUSE,

although very comfortable, has been deprived of several rooms, in order to make way for

THE HARNESS MANUFACTORY

AND

SADDLER'S SHOP,

IN PITT-STREET,

which takes up the whole frontage of the ground floor.

The whole establishment being a complete

MATTER OF BUSINESS,

it has satisfied all the purposes of the present proprietor, in having an entrance hall, staircase, cupboard, &c., one very comfortable parlour, and three sitting-rooms.

☞ These particulars, it is hoped, are sufficient to satisfy all the moneyed men in the colony, that this property really is and ought to be

A PET INVESTMENT,

it is in fact, the only precise spot exactly likely to suit

CAPTAIN DALLAS,

of the H. E. I. Company's Service, for the reception of

THE HORSES

he will have to buy in this colony for the supply of

THE CAVALRY OF THE WHOLE INDIAN ARMY.

Title,—Grant from the Crown.
Terms liberal, made known at sale. 6681

WITHOUT RESERVE.

MR. R. FAWCETT will sell by public auction, at his sale rooms, 481, George-street,

THIS DAY,
At twelve o'clock precisely,

A quantity of household furniture, comprising

A handsome sideboard, D tables, chairs, sofa-bedsteads, washhand stands, dressing tables, dressing glasses, &c.

Terms, Cash. 7183

STATIONERY.—WEDNESDAY.

MR. BLACKMAN will sell by auction at his Rooms, 489, George-street,

THIS DAY, 27TH NOVEMBER,
At Eleven o' clock.

One case, best quality Stationery, consisting of—

2,400 quills
3,000 orange string pens
2,500 green string pens
12,000 quill nibs (to supercede the use of steel pens) in boxes of 100 and 200 each
7½ dozen Ede's marking ink
48 pounds extra superfine red sealing wax, 40 and 20 sticks to the lb.
24 ditto ditto black ditto 40 and 20 sticks to the lb.

Terms—Cash. 1712

MR. BLACKMAN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 489, George-street,

THIS DAY,
At eleven o'clock precisely,

1 Case, containing hair, cloth, hat, tooth and nail brushes; also, Hydes's manifold writers, patent.
1 Case, containing hair, tooth, and shoe brushes, assorted
1 Case, containing twenty-four dozen Devon scythe stones.

Terms at sale. 7186

TO COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS, DEALERS AND OTHERS.

MR. BLACKMAN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 489, George-street,

THIS DAY, THE 27TH INSTANT,
At eleven o'clock precisely,

Eleven packages Merchandise, to close accounts, consisting of—glass paper, assorted, graining tools, Bell's royal congreve lights, patent wax Vestas lights, writing desk, dressing combs, strong shell, side, solid shell dressing; braids; pocket, ivory, horn dressing, and mock-shell side-combs; pen and pocket knives, assorted; scissors, assorted; shoe brushes, assorted; best red, black, fancy, and spangled sealingwax, assorted; Maccassar oil, assorted essences, tooth powder, bears' grease, otto of ditto, Circassian cream, oil of roses; large assortment of needles and pins, bodkins; white bone table, butchers', castration, and pen and pocket knives; boot-hooks steel pens; chest locks; brass till, mortice, iron-rim, drawback, and iron-padlocks, jack-chains; steelyards; chest hinges.

ALSO,

One case, containing framed pictures, assorted.

Terms at sale. 7113

VALUABLE FREEHOLD PROPERTY. AT MILLER'S POINT,

CITY OF SYDNEY.

MR. BLACKMAN has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street, Sydney,

THIS DAY, 27TH NOVEMBER,
At Twelve o'clock precisely,

Those two parcels of Freehold Land, described in the deeds as, All that piece or parcel of Land situated at Miller's Point, Darling Harbour, in the City of Sydney, being part of Arthur Martin's Grant; bounded towards the north by Land of Edward Street, fifty-five feet; towards the west by Wentworth-street, seventy feet; towards the east by property of Alexander Brodie Spark, —— feet; towards the south by the waters of Darling Harbour.

And all that piece or parcel of land situate in Clyde-street, in the City of Sydney, aforesaid, and containing thirty-three feet frontage to the said street, and extending backward from Clyde-street aforesaid to Darling Harbour; which said parcel of land formerly belonged to Humphrey M'Keon.

A Plan of the above on view at the office of the Auctioneer.

For further particulars apply to John Smith, Esq., solicitor, O'Connell-street; or to the Auctioneer.

Terms—Twenty per Cent. cash deposit, the residue at three and six months, with security upon the property. 7714

THREE SUPERIOR GIGS,

Built by Mr. Abraham Brooks, Prince-street, Edinburgh.

MR. BLACKMAN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 489, George-street,

THIS DAY, THE 27TH INSTANT,
At twelve o'clock precisely,

One open Gig, of newest design, built on Stanhope principle, with extra bent shafts, patent axles, with cabriolet body, &c.
One open balustraded Gig
One close panelled Gig.

N.B. The above may be viewed at the Mart.

Terms—Cash. 7115

ELIGIBLE INVESTMENT.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT MUSWELLBROOK,

HUNTER RIVER.

MR. BLACKMAN has received instruction from the Mortgagee, to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, No. 489, George-street, Sydney, on

MONDAY, THE 2ND OF DECEMBER,
At twelve o'clock precisely,

The Land and Premises as hereunder described in the Mortgage Deeds, viz.:—

All that parcel of Land, in the parish of Brougham, in the county of Durham, in the colony of New South Wales, being parcel of a grant of two thousand five hundred and sixty acres, (granted by the Crown to Sir Francis Forbes, Knight,) being allotment No. 6 of section No. 2, in the plan of said land, commencing at the south-east corner of No. 5; bounded on the south-east by Sydney-street, being a line one chain bearing two hundred and twenty-three degrees thirty minutes south-west; on the south-west by a line four chains twenty links to the brook; on the north-west by that brook to the south-west boundary of No. 5, and by that boundary to the commencing point. AND ALSO ALL that parcle of land (other part of the land comprised in the said grant) situated in the parish of Brougham aforesaid, allotment No. 7 of section No. 2 in the said plan, commencing at the south-east corner of No. 6; bounded on the south-east by Sydney-street, being a line one chain bearing 223° 30' south-west; on the south-west by a line four chains twenty links to Muswellbrook bearing 313° 30'; on the north-west by that brook to the south-west boundary of No. 6, and by that boundary to the commencing point. Together with all buildings, &c.

These two allotments comprise an acre of land, (more or less), all paled in, and on them are erected A HANDSOME BRICK-BUILT MESSUAGE containing ten spacious rooms, occupied as a Licensed House known as "THE MUSWELLBROOK HOTEL," now in full trade, with sheds, stabling, outhouses, &c.; and also, a WEATHERBOARDED COTTAGE detached, with verandah, large garden, &c.

The above property is situate in the best part of Muswellbrook, Hunter River, and is a most desirably possession.

TERMS—25 per cent. deposit, and the residue by bills at 3, 6, and 9 months, with interest at 10 per cent. per annum, on the last bill, and security on the property if required. 6831

THIRTY CASKS TALLOW.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 27.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place,

THIS DAY, 27TH NOVEMBER,
At eleven o'clock,

Thirty casks Tallow.

Terms at Sale. 7117

AT THE RISK OF THE SHIPPER,

To pay the Freight, &c.

THIS DAY, 27TH Nov., AT 11.

PORTABLE THRASHING OR WINNOWING MACHINE.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place,

THIS DAY, 27TH NOVEMBER,
At eleven o'clock,

A Portable Thrashing or Winnowing Machine.

Without reserve, to pay the freight, &c.

On view at the mart of the Auctioneer.

Terms at sale. 7188

TO LINENDRAPERS, SLOP-DEALERS, COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS, AND THE TRADE IN GENERAL.

Extensive Sale of Dry Goods.

THURSDAY NEXT, 28TH NOVEMBER, AT 11 O'CLOCK.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place, on

THURSDAY NEXT, 28TH NOV.,
At Eleven o'clock,

The following assortment of goods, just landed—

One case white and coloured reel cotton
Seven hundred and fifty pair moleskin trousers
One case containing, hooks and eyes, braces, ladies' white hose, and children's shoes
Two bales 40 inch apron check
Seventy dozen Hallet's best checked shirts
One case containing, regatta shirts, Guernsey frocks, drawers, &c.
One bale woollen cloth
One case containing, sleeve waistcoats, carpet bags, life preservers, checks, and grey calico
One bale fancy baskets
One case men's and boy's cotton braces
One case ditto brown half hose
One ditto ditto white ditto
One ditto ditto coloured ditto
One ditto India-rubber braces
Two gross round shaving boxes, complete
Twelve gross silk 6d. and 8d. doubles, warranted.

Terms at sale. 7119

SUPERIOR BEAVER HATS, SPARKLING CHAMPAGNE, BOOTS AND SHOES, PARASOLS, AND CONGOU TEA.

FRIDAY, THE 29TH NOVEMBER, AT 11 O'CLOCK PRECISELY.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place, on

FRIDAY NEXT, 29TH NOVEMBER,
at eleven o'clock precisely,

Four cases fine beaver and super stuffed hats
Seven cases sparkling champagne, three dozen each
One case ditto, two dozen
Twelve cases boots and shoes
Sixty-four boxes, each ten catties, congou tea
One case parasols
Fifty chests congou tea, ex *Gondolier*.

Terms at sale. 7118

100,000 CIGARS,

No. 4's SUPERIORS.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 29, At Eleven o'clock.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will Sell by Auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place,

ON FRIDAY NEXT, THE 29TH NOVEMBER,
At Eleven o'clock precisely,

Previously to the sale of the Beaver Hats, Champagne, &c.,

100,000 No. 4's superiors, in boxes of 500 each.

☞ *These are the best No. 4's that have ever been known to be brought to the hammer.*

Terms at sale. 7187

POSTPONED UNTIL 6TH DECEMBER.

HORSES, MARES, AND FOALS.

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF CHARLES COXEN.

By order of the Assignees.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at the Cattle Market, on

ON FRIDAY, DECEMBER 6TH.

FRIDAY, 6TH DECEMBER,
At Eleven o'clock precisely,

Sixty to seventy Horses, Mares, Colts, and Fillies, consisting of—
About twenty-five Mares, mostly with foals by their side, and now again in foal
Ten Fillies, from one to two years old
Ten Horses, mostly broken-in
Twenty Colts, from one to three years old.

ALSO,

That well-bred Entire Horse "YARRUNDI," got by MULEYSON, out of a SATELLITE mare.

AND

One three years old Entire Horse, by MULEYSON, out of a well-bred mare.

Terms at sale. 6664

QUEEN v. J. B. WELLER.

ON THURSDAY, the 28th instant, will be sold by public auction, thirty-three Cows and Calves, and five Horses, distrained on the premises, for arrears of quit-rent due to the Crown on 1200 acre Grant of Land in the parish of Hexam and county of Northumberland.

ALEXANDER FLOOD,
Collector of Quit-rents.
Newcastle, 23rd November. 7149

MR. T. M. SLOMAN will Sell by Auction, at Read's Inn, Bathurst,

ON WEDNESDAY, THE 11TH DECEMBER, 1844,
At Twelve o'clock,

About forty head of Horse Stock, more or less, consisting of mares, foals, colts, fillies, and broken in horses.

ALSO,

Gig and Harness, and sundry other Property. 7156

IN THE SUPREME COURT.

Sheriff's Office, Sydney, 26th November, 1844.

Hurley v. Cannon.
Carr and others v. same.

ON SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at noon, at the residence of defendant, at APPIN, the Sheriff will cause to be sold a quantity of household furniture, spirits, ales, &c.; beer engine; one entire horse, twelve other horses, mares, and foals; four working oxen and gear; about sixty head of horned cattle, two drays, one cart and harness, one gig and harness; thirty-four acres of growing wheat, farming implements, &c., &c.; unless these executions are previously satisfied.

CORNELIUS PROUT,
7166 Under Sheriff.

IN THE SUPREME COURT.

Sheriff's Office, Sydney, 26th Nov., 1844.

Cohen v. Eales.
Others v. Same.
Irving v. Same.

ON TUESDAY, the 3rd day of December next, at noon, at the Union Hotel, EAST MAITLAND, the Sheriff will cause to be sold, all the right, title, interest, and estate, of the above defendant, in and to about half an acre of ground in East Maitland, fronting the main street to Morpeth, on which is erected that well known Inn the GEORGE AND DRAGON; also, the premises in the same town, known as the late Dr. Cochrane's; unless the poundage is paid on the former executions, and the latter be satisfied.

CORNELIUS PROUT,
7166 Under Sheriff.

METEOROLOGY.

(Compiled expressly for the Sydney Morning Herald.)

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT, SOUTH HEAD, FROM 19TH TO 25TH NOVEMBER, 1844.

DATE.	MOON'S AGE.	BAROMETER. 8½ A.M.	2½ P.M.	9 P.M.	DETACHED THERMOMETER. 8½ A.M.	2½ P.M.	9 P.M.	RAIN FALLEN.	WIND.
Tuesday 19	9	29-617	29-626	29-656	67	75	69	.....	W. by N., S.W., S.E., N.E., N. by E.
Wednesday 20	10	29-634	29-596	29-491	67	74	69	.....	E.N.E., N.N.E., N. by E.
Thursday 21	11	29-344	29-378	29-520	70	64	61	1·27	(N.N.W., S.W. by W., S.S.W., S. by W., S.W., S.
Friday 22	12	29-592	29-587	29-597	58	66	62	.....	S.W. by S., S.S.E.
Saturday 23	13	29-588	29-590	29-650	61	66	61	.....	South-easterly.
Sunday 24	14	29-772	29-787	29-838	63	66	64	.....	W.N.W., S.E.
Monday 25	○ 9·47 A.M.	29-944	29-954	29-955	64	65	64	0·66	S.S.E., S.E. by S., S.S.E.

General Remarks.

Tuesday, 19.—Fine bright weather; light airs, except during middle part, when blew moderately fresh; night calm and clear.

Wednesday, 20.—Calm fine morning, cirri and hazy early, and gathered dull and heavy in northward, A.M.; gentle breezes forenoon, veering gradually toward north, and P.M. blew very fresh; damp haziness latter part, and cloudy.

Thursday, 21.—Calm, early; before 9 o'clock black clouds gathered up in northwest, and whole western horizon grew heavy and dark, subsequently a stormy bank bore up from south-south-west; scud flew swiftly from south by west, and at 9·30, cool south-west breezes sprung up. Thunder storm same time bore up from north-west, and about 10·30 extended across zenith with thunder and lightning; south wind then dropped. Vane got west-south-west by west, with light airs, and rain fell in torrents for above half an hour; afterward wind came in strong squalls from south by west, the thunder storm was carried off in north-north-east north. Afternoon, blew strong gales from the southward, clouds very low and thick, but no rain until evening, when showery; continued blowing heavily fore part of night; midnight, sky began to clear.

Friday, 22.—Light south-west wind, and clear fine morning. Eight o'clock breezes got up, veered east of south before noon, and blew fresh through the day; bright clear atmosphere. Between 8 and 9 a beautiful prismatic coloured double halo was visible round the moon, and the clouds being of the most delicate cirro-stratus formation, in finely pencilled flaky lines, added greatly to the effect.

Saturday, 23.—Morning fresh and clear; moderate south easterly wind through the middle part; fine clear weather. Night calm.

Sunday, 24.—Calm lovely morning—vane north-west. South-east breezes arose A.M., clouded cumuli P.M.; sunset very red; evening, came on to blow pretty fresh.

Monday, 25.—Fresh cold wind all through this day. Early morning darkly clouded. Cleared off in zenith for a time, 9 o'clock, but gathered over very heavily again during the forenoon. Mid-day, some heavy showers. Afternoon gloomy and thick, without rain, until about 9 o'clock, after which raining more or less all through the night. Barometer rising.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE EXTRACTS.

STATE OF THE FRONTIER.

(From the Cape Frontier Times, Sept. 3.)

More than a month has now elapsed since the Lieutenant-Governor directed a British force to occupy the neutral or ceded territory for the avowed purpose of forcing compliance with a certain demand for redress made by him upon the Caffer chiefs in consequence of a British subject having been murdered in the colony by some of their people. The demand was two-fold. First,—the chiefs were required to surrender the murderers to justice, according to treaty,—and secondly, they were called upon to pay 200 head of cattle as compensation or atonement to the widow for the murder of her husband.

We repeat, that more than a month has now expired since troops were posted in the ceded territory to enforce this demand, and the public are watching the progress of the military operations in Cafferland with the anxiety and eagerness of men whose interests are involved in the result—and not without a secret dread of coming evil. They feel that their safety has been staked upon a cast, and that they must stand the hazard of the die.

They ask—What has been the effect of these military operations upon the dispositions and intentions of the chiefs? Are the objects for which British troops have been sent into Cafferland in a due and proper course of fulfilment? Had his Honor the Lieut.-Governor any settled purpose in view, when he planned the expedition and set it in motion? Were these military movements in short, planned with that distinctness of purpose which, above all other things, is indispensable to enable him to act in difficult emergencies with firmness, vigour, and decision? Or did his Honor send troops into Cafferland without any ulterior fixed purpose or resolve, beyond that of allowing himself to be blown about by every wind of circumstance, of clinging to the supposed expediency of half-and-half measures, and of patching up the present embarrassments at the first convenient opportunity?

All these are questions of the deepest and most vital consequence to the community. They are questions which time alone will solve. But unless they admit of a satisfactory answer, the cause of the loyal and peaceable British inhabitants of this frontier is fighting at fearful odds against that of their treacherous and savage foe.

We again repeat, it is now more than a month since it was thought necessary to support the demand for redress from the Caffer chiefs by sending troops into their country. And has, we ask, the conduct and bearing of all these barbarians during this period been such as to satisfy the Lieutenant-Governor that they were sincere in their promises to afford it? Enough time has now been given to put their sincerity and good faith to the test—and *the contrary is notoriously the truth*. It is, therefore, not without uneasiness that we view the present state of inactivity prolonged, because we fear that it betokens an approaching relaxation of those energetic measures which recent circumstances had called forth, and the continued prosecution of which, the difficult emergency in which the country is now placed imperatively requires. A frontier correspondent, addressing us last week privately says—"His Honor, it is stated upon good authority, is even now talking of withdrawing the troops from the Neutral Territory without obtaining all the redress which he demanded; but I cannot attach any importance to so wild an idea, because it must be evident to every one that this would be the crowning act of colonial weakness and mismanagement."

We have no desire to speak disparagingly of the merits of the Lieutenant-Governor, on whose integrity of purpose and patriotic intentions we place the utmost reliance. But in the present critical circumstances of this settlement, the public have a right to expect an upright and candid avowal of opinion from the press.

It is unfortunately not to be denied that the feeble, uncertain, and irresolute policy that has uniformly been pursued towards the native tribes under the administration of Colonel Hare, has induced and encouraged them to beard him as they have done. All the measures he has hitherto adopted have as completely failed in securing their good will, respect, or confidence, as in awakening their fears. They have always been suffered to treat the authority and threats of Great Britain with derision, and her representatives with scorn. And knowing such to be the case, the public justly dread the consequences of the present movements, lest those who direct them should be found unequal to meet all crises which may ensue, and the worst of which, another Caffer war, for aught we know to the contrary, may be imminent.

It is undoubtedly a wise and prescient policy not to take any steps—even in support of a righteous demand for redress, that might precipitate a general attack of the chiefs upon the colony, at least before the inhabitants had been made aware of the impending danger, and had taken the best means in their power to avert it. But it may be doubted whether the repeated marchings and counter-marchings of the troops in Cafferland, and the parade of military preparation which has been so long continued in that country without *effecting* the object for which it was made, are not calculated to *irritate and provoke rather than to intimidate or overawe the native tribes*. Forbearance to an enemy is a virtue unknown to the Caffer race. It is a word not to be found in their vocabulary of thought or feeling. It is regarded by them as an unerring indication of indecision, weakness, or cowardice. With the procrastinations of diplomacy they are equally unacquainted. If the Government, therefore, have fully made up their minds to compel the chiefs to afford the required redress, let them do it at once; let the demand, together with the penalty of non-compliance, be proclaimed throughout Cafferland, and if wilfully incurred let it be unhesitatingly inflicted upon the guilty parties. And in the mean time let every precaution that prudence can suggest be taken to shield the colony from danger. But if, on the contrary, the Government have *not* made up their minds what course to pursue in the present exigency of affairs: if they think that the time has *not yet* come to teach the Caffer tribes, by the exercise of an act of authority and vigour, to respect the power and dread the threats of the British Government, let them, in the name of common sense, most cautiously abstain from making the slightest demand which they are not prepared to *enforce*; let them studiously beware of uttering the most insignificant threat which they are not determined to *execute*.

All parties are agreed as to the necessity of giving protection, as far as may be practicable, to the lives and property of British subjects, and of preserving, at the same time, if possible, the tranquillity of the frontier. The only difference of opinion on the subject is, as to the means that should be used to carry this purpose into effect. And it is vexatious to think that in this very variance of opinion may probably lie the whole difference between saving and ruining the frontier—between averting and provoking an inroad of savages, on whom, with whatever calamities they might first visit the colony, should their hordes again overrun it, by far the greatest amount of evil would ultimately fall.

Extract of a letter dated Fort Beaufort, 24th August:—

"A Caffer war must be the result unless the chiefs are compelled to comply with the original demands of the Lieutenant-Governor. The present expedition might produce permanently good effects, if it be carried out in every respect with determination and vigour, and if it does not evaporate in mere empty threats. The Caffers already say—'the English were drunk when they came into Cafferland, and pot valiant,—they intended to make war, but their journey sobered them, and now they are hang.' These are the words of a chief, the other day.

"I fear that no good will come of this expedition, unless more decision is shown—and if the Caffers triumph on this occasion, it will be one of the most direful acts, as regards the colony, on record. It will be a windy blast, the expense of which will not be paid by the cattle obtained, and the effects of which will confirm the Caffers in the belief, that the English only deal in blast and bombast—they never act. This, Sir, is, at the present time, their deliberate belief."

Another correspondent writes:—

"The Caffers are not at all annoyed with the expedition—on the contrary, they laugh at it. They are making plenty of money by the troop supplies; and what inconvenience are they suffering by a body of troops squatting in the wilderness, without action, except eating the rations supplied to them, and the pumpkins, corn, milk, poultry, and eggs they purchase of the Caffers? The whole is bow, wow, wow! True, they have got four wretches to hang, but how many cattle? Some sixty from a poor old sick man Eno. Why are not all the cattle sent in if the murderers cannot be found? Because the English are 'bang.'"

A letter from Fort Beaufort, written on the 27th, contains the following:—

"I am assured that His Honor considers it necessary to the safety of the colony, that the Neutral Territory should be obtained,—and he is determined to retain it until he has further instructions. But I am also well assured that the Caffers laugh at his operations, and say, the 'troops are good fellows—we get plenty of money from them, and they do not hinder us from doing as we like.' The weather, I hear, alone prevents Caffer operations, and while Colonel Hare, thinks he is doing much, the Caffers are concerting more."

Extract of a letter from the Frontier—

"It depends entirely upon the future movements of the Government, whether good or evil will result from them. The country is tranquil, nor is there any apprehension that this tranquillity will be disturbed, unless the sympathies of the Slambie Chiefs may be enlisted by Macomo, which is not probable, for Umhala is very sick, and Gazela also."

"Fort Beaufort, Sept. 3, 1844.

"Sir,—Head quarters are now with you. We have no news whatever of any interest; things are just as they were last week.

"Apparently the Caffers are very friendly, visiting the various camps, and trading with the soldiers.

"Many reports of Caffer indignation and determination have been circulated, but I believe they have originated in the brain of some "wonder maker."

"I have good reason to believe that all the chiefs are conceiling their purposes, but what these purposes are I believe no white man knows.

"E. R. Bell."

"Fort Beaufort, Sept. 3, 1844.

"Sir,—I have just received two letters from Cafferland in time to catch this post, of which I annex extracts,—they may be implicitly relied on. I suppose the reports of Sandilli and Umhala's warlike intentions reached you.

"You will likely be satisfied on perusing the enclosure, that, all things considered, we have caused to be thankful that the measures adopted have been successful thus far, and the whole of Cafferland is in a tranquil state.

"'The report respecting Sandilli has been minutely investigated, and there is not the shadow of truth to support the excitement I understand it produced in the colony. It is well known that his conduct on this occasion has created enemies about him, and it is not surprising his intentions have been misrepresented, owing to his endeavour to subvert the ill-designing influence of the Amapakatic.'

"The next extract is from a letter of an officer thoroughly conversant with the present operations, and from long residence in the country is acquainted with Caffer habits. He states—

"'Every thing is quiet, and I have ascertained that confidence has been restored amongst the Caffres a good deal.'

"To the foregoing extracts I attach more importance than to my surmises, although I think my information, as to fear of ulterior Caffer operations, is from good authority.

"E. R. Bell."

We have just been informed that many farmers in the neighbourhood of the Mancazana, Winterberg, &c., have lately been holding themselves in readiness to fly with their families, should it be necessary, from Caffer invasion. We are persuaded that the local government might allay much of this anxiety and terror by giving them a little information now and then, as to the state of the frontier and the probable extent of the danger to which they are exposed. In the present alarming posture of affairs, the public ought not to be entirely dependent upon the newspapers for the means of public intelligence.

It is hoped that affairs will not long be suffered to remain in the present state of uncertainty; in the mean time we are happy to have it in our power to make the public acquainted, upon good authority, that the subject of our relations with the border tribes is now occupying the serious attention of the Government.

STATE OF THE FRONTIER.

(From the Graham's Town Journal.)

There is little alteration in the state of our frontier affairs since the date of our last. There is an evident lull—the Kafirs watching the movements of our Government, while the latter is no less jealous of the designs of the former. We do not learn that the whole of the parties charged with being implicated in the death of the farmer De Lange, or the whole of the cattle claimed as a penalty for his death, have yet been surrendered, and very much doubt whether they ever will be. This would hardly be matter of regret as respects the cattle, were it not that such demand has been actually made; and it is ever bad policy to recede from a point when once insisted on. To do so argues a want of foundation in justice, or of ability to enforce the fulfilment of our requirements. It ought not to escape remark also, that the demand of a pecuniary penalty for a sacrifice of life involves a defective and mischievous principle. This, we are aware, is in accordance with Kafir usage; but surely we are not in so abject a condition as to be obliged to go to them for a precedent by which to redress the wrongs done by them to our frontier farmers.

It has been our aim to acquire the best information in respect to the proceedings and designs of the Kafirs at the present moment, and the result is a conviction that our government have but to act steadily and firmly—not only to preserve the existing tranquillity, but to secure to a large extent, the peace of the frontier in future. Rash or violent proceedings will precipitate a war, and which is to be deprecated, inasmuch as the brunt of it would fall heavily upon our defenceless border farmers.

It happens, fortunately for the public tranquillity, that the Slambie Chief Umhala is pacifically disposed. Severe indisposition, and his distance from the immediate border, incline him to remain at peace, and have induced him to reject every overture which has been made to him to engage in some hostile movement against the colony. That such overtures have been made, both recently and aforetime, may, we believe, be easily established, and may convince—if anything will convince—our rulers of the utter faithlessness of some of the most influential Kafirs in our immediate neighbourhood. Macomo is, we are aware, and not without reason, usually suspected whenever a charge is made of such delinquency; but at present we have reason to think there is a larger amount of culpability attributed to him, than he ought in justice to bear. His own offences are quite sufficient to overwhelm him, without having laid upon him those of his half-brother Sandilla, and who enjoys and exercises a higher degree of political power than he does amongst those tribes which acknowledge them severally as their Chiefs. That the former would be willing to join in a foray into the colony, we do not for a moment doubt: but that the latter is equally ill-disposed, and that he has actually used his influence to excite the other tribes against the colony, are matters of fact, which in our apprehension are equally certain.

Such statements as these are deserving of and challenge the most searching enquiry. If true, they will at once convince our Government of the necessity of strong and decisive measures, and above all, of the danger to be apprehended from any vacilating or retrograde movement.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

We have received the most satisfactory accounts from all quarters of the agricultural state of the country. Our farmers never had the prospect of fuller and more promising crops. The whole of the Winterberg division is sown with wheat, and the price of meal will, it is thought, fall considerably in a short time. In the Oliphant's Hoek the crops of oat hay are said to be most abundant.

Extract of a letter from Colesberg, dated 2nd September:—

We had some very heavy rains last week, which was a great blessing. The grass is beginning to grow, and the farmers are in high spirits at the prospect of reaping good and plentiful crops—everything is looking promising,—but I regret to say that a great "*trek*" is talked of, and many families from George and Swellendan are expected to leave in consequence of the road tax."

Within the last few days a new Joint Stock Bank, of discount and deposit, but not of issue, has been called into existence in Cape Town, to be called the "Colonial Bank:" as the shares have been all taken, we hope we shall be able to place it on our list of Joint Stock Companies next week.—*Silberbeaur's Mercantile Gazette.*

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION.

(From the Zuid Afrikaan, September 20.)

The subject of education is one, in which the public must ever feel a deep interest. The proceedings therefore at the examination held in the *Nut van het Algemeen* school, as published in our last, will no doubt have given general satisfaction.

We have now before us a "Memorandum on the subject of Elementary Education" in this colony, addressed to the Secretary to Government, being a report of the Superintendent of Education, Mr. J. R. Innes. The report is dated 22nd June, 1844, and commences with a brief history of the state of Education in this colony, particularly of elementary schools.

It represents that prior to De Mist's mission as Commissary General of the Batavian Government in 1804, no provision appears to have been made by the Government of this colony, for the establishment or maintenance of elementary schools in the country districts, and that the first measure for a systematic scheme of elementary education was established by him, by a School Ordinance, dated 11th September, 1804, which, however, fell into abeyance, from the reluctance of the Government to impose the taxes which by said School Ordinance were to be levied for the maintenance of such schools, or to appeal to the public for renewed contributions.

Thus it remained until the year 1812, when Districts Schools were established, and the office of Church Clerk combined with that of District Teacher, under the superintendence of local commissioners, which was followed up by the establishment of the Bible and School Commission Fund.

Various alterations were then introduced into the system,—teachers from home were sent to this colony, to open free schools,—until in 1834 the whole system was remodelled. The various failures in many instances Mr. Innis ascribes, and we think correctly, to the exclusion of the Dutch language in these schools.

He then refers to the system proposed by Sir John Herschell in 1839, which was followed up by the appointment of Mr. Innis as Superintendent of Education.

The report above alluded to is intended to represent the working of the present system, and the following result is given:—

I. Twelve first-class schools have been open on the establishment, during the whole of last year (1843.)

II. In these there have been enrolled 1534 pupils, of whom 924 were on the roll of the previous year, 610 were admitted as new pupils, and 395 withdrawn, exhibiting an increased attendance at the end of the year to the amount of 215 pupils.

III. On the 31st of March last, there were 1176 pupils on the rolls of the 12 schools, of whom 39[illegible] belonging to the senior divisions of the elementary course, in which instruction is given in grammar, geography, history, the higher branches of arithmetic, and the elements of physical science,—the latter by means of conversational lectures, accompanied with an analysis of approved text books, selected from Chambers' Educational Course.

IV. In nine of these schools, classes have been formed for the higher branches, (especially classics and mathematics) which have been attended by 69 pupils, who pay a quarterly fee of £1. These classes, however, are only open at certain hours, and in general the pupils join the elementary course of the senior division during the rest of the day.

V. Two additional schools have since been added to this part of the establishment, which are at present attended by 109 pupils, making the attendance in the fourteen schools, 1285.

VI. There have been eight second class schools open on the establishment during the year, in which the common branches only are taught, but under an improved system of instruction. They have been attended by 162 pupils. Since the commencement of this year, three additional schools of this class have been opened. The eleven now open have on their rolls 566 pupils.

VII. The twenty-five schools now open on the establishment are at present attended by 1851 pupils. In the fourteen first class schools, and in six of the second class schools, English is the language in which the course is taught; and in ten of the above schools Dutch has been introduced, and classes formed for the translation of the one language into the other. In five of the second class schools the pupils are taught in Dutch, which is the language of the body of the inhabitants, while English is introduced into the more advanced classes.

VIII. Twenty-one mission schools have received aid from the Government during the last year, which have been attended by 3322 pupils, the average daily attendance being 2278. Of these six are in Cape Town, which have enrolled 1726 pupils, but which, by means of Sunday and evening schools attached to the missions, have afforded instruction to 3062 persons, including children and adults.

IX. Since the commencement of the year aid has been granted to four additional mission schools, which are attended by 410 pupils—making the number attending the twenty-five mission schools now receiving aid, to amount to 3741.

X. The aggregate attendance in the day-schools on the establishment, and those receiving aid on the conditions stipulated in the memorandum, dated 10th January, 1841, amounts at present to 3592 pupils, exclusive of those receiving instruction in Sunday and evening schools.

In January, 1840, the number attending the Government schools was 513. The principle of aiding mission schools not on the establishment, on conditions that would ensure the diffusion of the English language, and the extension of the system, had not then been adopted.

Arrival of His Excellency the Governor in Algoa Bay.—An express reached Graham's Town on Tuesday morning, announcing the arrival in Algoa Bay of His Excellency the Governor, Sir Peregrine Maitland, with his suite,—and also of the Honorable Secretary to Government, John Montagu, Esq. This arrival is quite unexpected, though not the less welcome. The cause of this haste is supposed to be the disturbed state of the frontier, and the rumours which have been circulated as to the warlike designs of the neighbouring Kafirs. We have sanguine hopes, from the well-known decision and ability of His Excellency, and of his coadjutor, the Secretary to Government, that their visit to this frontier will be attended with the most important and beneficial results. At present it may not be out of place to say that there will be need for the exercise of all that penetration, for which the public give our present Executive liberal credit. The Kafirs are incredibly crafty, and their address in covering their actual designs is so perfect, that no colonial Governor has ever yet visited and held intercourse with them, who has not been egregiously deceived, and who has not formed opinions at the outset, which subsequent experience, and more extended and accurate information have not compelled him to modify, and in some instances entirely to change. —*Graham Town Journal.*

Natal.—The papers received from this country last week contain reports of some interesting discussions that have taken place in the Volksraad. It seems that Mr. A. W. Pretorious, the ex-Commandant of the Boors, has lately applied to the Volksraad for permission to resign his appointment—and he was then informed that they could not grant his request until he had furnished them with a full and particular account of the contest which he had waged against the British forces—that a person of the name of J. J. Kritsinger had laid certain charges against him for his conduct upon that occasion, and until these charges were investigated, or they could dismiss him with honour, they declined to dismiss him at all. Pretorious upon this, demanded a trial or investigation into his conduct, which was about to take place. There had been a race ball at Pietermauritzburg.—*Cape Frontier Times.*

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

MR. UNDER-SECRETARY STEPHEN.

(From the John Bull, June 15.)

Eighteen years ago Mr. James Stephen, then a briefless barrister, was, by saintly, paternal, and nepotic influence, appointed law adviser to the Colonial Office. Now, inasmuch as our colonies are, or are supposed to be, governed according to the Constitution, to law, and to justice, the post of law adviser to the Colonial Office was obviously second in importance to no appointment in that department; its duties necessarily made Mr. Stephen acquainted with the entire management of our colonies; and for their mismanagement he became of course responsible. Mr. Stephen had not long held this situation before it became necessary for his father, the late Master in Chancery, to publish a pamphlet in his defence; to that pamphlet we shall have other occasions of referring. For years Mr. Stephen continued to be law adviser; but on Mr. Hay's retirement from the Under-Secretaryship, he succeeded that gentleman; but to this hour no one has succeeded him as law adviser. The suspension of the latter appointment involves Mr. Stephen in this awkward dilemma—either he for many years held a well paid office which was useless and supererogatory, or he has subsequently been depriving the colonies of an indispensable guarantee that their affairs are directed under the supervision of a responsible legal authority. Either horn is at his service; one or other he must mount. At the very time that our colonies were increasing in number and in importance, Mr. James Stephen diminished the strength of "the office," and saved a thousand a-year by kicking law out of doors. And though subsequently the art and practice of colonization have, because "the office" knew nothing about either, been handed over to a Board of Commissioners, and the weakness and inefficiency of "the office" thereby been proclaimed, it has never entered into Mr. James Stephen's head to move his Chief to bring law back. And for this reason—he will tolerate no supervision.

Thus then we find Mr. James Stephen has for eighteen years occupied the working posts in the Colonial Office; during that period he has, we grant, made himself completely master of the affairs of the colonies. But we also find that during these eighteen years, there have been no fewer than eleven Chief Secretaries for the Colonies, and eight Parliamentary Under Secretaries. Between the resignation of Lord Bathurst in 1827, and the appointment of Lord Stanley in 1841, not one of the nine intervening Secretaries was more than two years in office—not one of them had been prepared by previous studies, or occupation, or tastes, for the conduct of our colonial affairs; and on several of them other more pressing and more agreeable duties devolved. And yet each and all of them entered "the office" as if heaven-born Colonial Ministers. In the profundity of their ignorance—for though all able men, their ignorance of colonial affairs, in comparison with their responsibility, was profound—they, in succession, snatched at the assistance of the oldest stager they found in "the office;" he was Mr. Stephen. Now this same Mr. Stephen has in the highest known perfection all the skill, order, regularity, and form of the red-tape school. His knowledge of pigeon-holes is complete, of dates accurate, of the latest day for the packets sailing, unerring. His recollection of past despatches is unfailing, and his expedients for lightening the severities of his chief labours, boundless. He can draw up the briefest *precis* or abstract of a newly arrived despatch. He can suggest in his wide spreading margin the vagnest reply to be given thereto; and he can, if we are to credit Colonel Campbell, and we know no reason why we should not, and many why we should, occasionally intercept an unpleasant communication. Add to this, he can write after the most approved fashion of official didactics; and throughout all his intercourse with his superiors, there is an apparent horror of leading them. Who then so fit—who so likely to be the real, the acting Secretary of the Colonies, as Mr. Under-Secretary Stephen, controlled and influenced now and then by the patent-leather-booted and yellow-kid-gloved clerks beneath him?

But if there be any doubt that such is the case—that Mr. Stephen has really, though secretly, and unconsciously to some of his superiors, governed the colonies, let the sceptic mark the monotony of mischief—the sameness of pettiness—the identity of malice, which have characterised the Colonial Office during the career of the last five Secretaries for that department, and be convinced thereby. Since 1833, Lord Monteagle, Lord Glenelg, Lood Normanby, Lord John Russell, and Lord Stanley, have all held that office. And we defy any human being whose opinion is worth a straw, to assert that during their respective tenures, any material change of policy, any essential improvement, any higher or better range of object can be observed. No. The same spirit has animated all—the same sinister influence has neutralized all their good intentions—the same maleficent ability has reduced them all to one bad level. More—the same pen has written all their despatches,—the same trickiness and cunning have marked all their transactions—the same detestable Machiavelism has pervaded their conduct. Proud, able, and intelligent as they have all been in Parliament, they have in the Colonial Office sank into the mere creatures of their Under Secretary.

Therefore it is that we repeat, the removal of Mr. James Stephen is the first step to a reform of the Colonial Office. If he be not removed that office cannot be reformed; and if it be not reformed, there is no hope for the colonies.

RUNNING REIN MORALITY.

(From Punch.)

"*Mihi qui dem cogitante*," as Lord Brougham says.

The only moral that Baron Alderson elicits out of the Running Rein case is one worthy of the plush rather than the ermine, and which would come well from the lips of Baron Jenkins:—

"The trial has produced great regret and disgust in my mind. It has disclosed a wretched fraud, and has shown noblemen and gentlemen of rank associating and betting with men of low rank, and infinitely below them in society. In so doing, they have been cheated and made the dupes of the greatest frauds. They may depend upon it, it will always be so when gentlemen associate and bet with blackguards."

This, as the poet affectingly remarks, is coming a *little* too strong. Does the Baron mean that gentlemen never cheat? Is all that work done by us vulgar? Did he ever hear of a lord cheating; of gentlemen backing the lord because he was cheating! Did he ever hear of young men being rooked at play, and in good society too? or are blacklegs only to be found among the lower classes?

It's too bad that all the regret is to be for the gentlefolks, and all the abuse for the vulgar. Why not lament that the commoners fall into bad company with lords, and are ruined by their wicked associates?

Besides, what is a gentlemen? Does a gentleman who associates with blackguards continue to be a gentleman, or degrade himself to be a blackguard?—or does a blackguard become a gentleman by consorting with such, or how?—and what may a man do and still be a gentleman?—let Mr. Justice Jenkins decide.

If gentlemen consort with rogues an swindlers, knowing them perfectly to be such, have money transactions with them, win or lose by their successful or unsuccessful roguery, it is too bad for a Judge to assume that the gentlemen are the species in honour, and the clodpoles the only rascals. It is paying the gentlemen a bad compliment too. What fools they must be to go into such society; where according to Judge Alderson, the poor artless creatures are sure of being plundered.

No! A gentleman who has an affection for the society of thieves, depend upon it, frequents them for some other motives than that of having his pockets picked. There's no pleasure in that. Our respected superiors are not so "jolly green" as the Judge describes them. Does not Lord George show in the transaction that he can pretty well take care of himself?

They go among those knaves and swindlers, those low-bred ruffians reeking of gin and the stable, to make money of them. They associate with boors and grooms, Jew gambling-house keepers, boxers and bullies, for money's sake to be sure. What other could bring such dandies into communication with such brutes? You can't suppose that a gentlemen would associate with such scoundrels, any more than he would willingly incur an infection, unless he had some end in view.

And the noble patrons of the Turf have a great end in view—that of money. So the Turf becomes our pride, and we respect it as a great English Institution, of which we have just as good reason to be proud as I have of the hump on my back.

But let young men coming out in life follow *Punch's* counsel as well as Baron Alderson's. "Avoid the Turf blackguards," says the Baron. "My son," I say to you, "avoid the Turf gentlemen too."

The Goodwood Race Cups.—The 'Cup,' so called, by prescription rather than in accordance with the proper use of terms, to be run for at Goodwood on Thursday next, is a group in silver, from a design by Mr. F. Howard, executed under the superintendence of Mr. Bailey, R.A., the horse being modelled by Mr. Macarty, representing a well-known passage in the escape of Charles II. from the Cromwellites, after the defeat of the Royalists at the battle of Worcester. It has been manufactured at the establishment of Messrs. Hunt and Co., (late Messrs. Storr and Mortimer,) in Old Bond-street, where, on its return from Windsor Castle, to which place it was sent for the inspection of the Queen and Prince Albert, on Saturday last, it was exhibited to many of the nobility and gentry, (both of sporting reputation and lovers of the fine arts). The passage in the perilous adventures of the Merry Monarch, is that in which, when, under the disguise of a servant, he rode from the house of Colonel Lane to the sea coast, accompanied by Miss Jane Lane, he was almost discovered by a farrier, who, in shoeing the horse upon which the King and the lady were riding, found out, from his knowledge in his profession or craft, that the animal had been shod in the north and not in the west of England; the King having said, in reply to his question whence he came, that he came from the West. The composition of the group is very good, and the execution of the various parts full of truth and spirit. The horse is well modelled, and the attitude of the farrier is equally good. The figure of Charles, and the position in which he is placed are full of character. The figure of Miss Lane is very graceful, and the attitude well imagined, and the group altogether is one of the best things of this class yet executed. Two other cups or groups to be run for at Goodwood have been manufactured by Mr. Garrard, of the Haymarket, after designs and models by Mr. Crockrell. One of these represents the Baron of Bradwardine, on horseback, and Gellatly, the "Innocent," lolling on the ground, and playing with the hounds of the Baron. This is a good piece of composition. The horse is well modelled, and the hounds are very full of life. The baron is a perfect illustration of the conception of Sir Walter Scott; his costume is full of truth, and the manner in which he bestrides his steed very excellent. Gellatly's figure is good, but hardly sufficient in peculiarity of character. The other group represents the old story or legend of Llewellyn, who having met his hound Gellert covered with blood, concludes he has destroyed his child, and plunges his sword in his heart; the fact afterwards appears to be, that the hound has saved the life of the child by destroying a wolf, with whose blood he is covered, which wolf, but for his courage and fidelity, would have killed the infant. The group consisted of a horse, Llewellyn, who is embracing his child, the dying dog, and the dead wolf: it is very animated; but the details destroy the general breadth of the composition, and there is a confusion or crowding in the treatment of the subject which takes away from the merit of the design.

The Duke de Bordeaux.—The following is a copy of a communication made by the Duke de Bordeaux to the Sovereigns of Europe on the death of the Duke d'Angouleme:—"Having become, by the death of the Count de Maine (the Duke d'Angouleme, head of the House of Bourbon), I consider it as a duty to protest against the change which has been introduced in France in the legitimate order of succession to the Crown, and to declare that I never will renounce the rights which according to the ancient laws of France, I hold from my birth. Those rights are connected with serious duties which, with the grace of God, I shall fulfil. I will not, however, exercise those rights until Providence shall in its full conviction call me to be truly useful to France. Until that period my intention is, during the exile in which I am forced to live, to assume only the title of the Count de Chambord. It was that which I adopted in leaving France. I desire to retain it in my relations with the Court." It will be recollected that the British and Swedish Ambassadors at Vienna declined receiving this notification—the former because, as is alleged, the Duke called Her Majesty Queen Victoria "his sister," in, we suppose, the envelope that enclosed it.

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